

Weather Forecasts

Victoria and vicinity—Northernly and easterly winds, generally fair with station-ary or higher temperature.
Lower Mainland—Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold.

The Daily Colonist.

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1913

Colonist Telephone

Business Office 11
Circulation 12
Job Printing 197
Editorial Rooms 88

FORTY PAGES

NO. 50—FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR

HURRICANE FIGHT TO RAISE FUNDS

More Than a Hundred Volunteer Canvassers Will Enter Campaign for Victoria's Ambitious Carnival Plan.

CAPTAINS APPOINTED FOR COLLECTION WORK

Programme of Events Outlined for Notable Week in August—Warning to Donors Concerning Subscriptions.

Nine o'clock tomorrow morning will signal the start of the great hurricane campaign for the financing of the Victoria Carnival Week, and from that hour until 7 p.m. on the following Monday, the city will be importuned for assistance by the hundred and one volunteer canvassers who have enlisted their services for the furtherance of the cause. The sum of \$50,000 is aimed at, but with the enthusiasm for the project at present almost overflowing, it is considered that something in excess of that figure will be collected within the week.

One word of warning is issued by the executive committee to the subscribing public. Every canvasser will be equipped with printed receipts to be given to the donors in return for their contributions, and the public generally and particularly is requested to note that these receipts bear the signatures of Alderman Cuthbert, chairman of the Citizens' organization promoting the Carnival in the first instance, and Mr. Randolph Stuart, the secretary.

To Stimulate Interest
With a view to stimulating public interest during the week, it has been arranged that the returns will be exhibited each day on a great clock to be placed in the vacant window next the Bank of Montreal on Government Street. The hour of midnight will be represented by the sum aimed at, \$50,000, and the other divisions will be marked off proportionately.

Canvassing will cease every evening at 7, when the final returns for the day will be recorded on the clock, but during the day the hands will continue to rotate, as it is the intention of the organizing committee to have the respective captains of canvassing bands to report every hour. The canvassing, it may be said, has been reduced to a fine art. No one can possibly escape. Every profession and business has a special committee assigned to it, and should that fail to cover everybody, the five roving commissions operating on the streets will pick up the refugees.

In all it is claimed that there will be more than one hundred men canvassing.

Captains Appointed

The captains of the various bands are as follows:
Medical profession—Dr. W. E. Hume, Trades and Labor organizations—A. Watchman and R. H. Park.
Real estate profession and trust companies—H. Cuthbert, R. W. Douglas and R. W. Clark.
Wholesalers—H. J. Crowe and F. A. Pauline.
Legal fraternity—Harry Austin and W. G. Moreby.
Transportation companies and banks—His Worship the Mayor and C. A. Solly.
Theatre and moving pictures—Cecil Rhodes and C. Denham.
Sporting clubs and athletic clubs—Harry Skuce.
Musical societies—Frank Sehl and J. E. Mason.
Political societies and social clubs—M. N. Olive, H. L. Roberts and W. H. Price.
Manufacturers—C. Lowenberg and J. H. Moore.
Motor garages—S. Moody and C. Forsythe.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 8

TODAY'S SUMMARY

- 1—Hurricane Fight to Raise Funds. Birth of Atom Made Possible.
- 2—Engineer Talks of Fort Nelson.
- 3—Discusses Items of Financial Statement.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Cable to Select Resident Engineer.
- 6—News of the City.
- 7—Salvation Army Chief Here Again.
- 8—In Woman's Realm.
- 9—Sporting News.
- 10—Commander of Fifth Regiment.
- 11—Team Standing in Old Country.
- 12—Real Estate Advice.
- 13—Wesley's Closing-Out Sale.
- 14—Marine and Shipping News.
- 15—Repairs Completed at Jordan River.
- 16—Several Failures Concerning Banks.
- 17—Interesting Figures Seen in Palestine's Exhibition.
- 18—Additional Sport.
- 19—D. Spencer, Ltd., Adv.

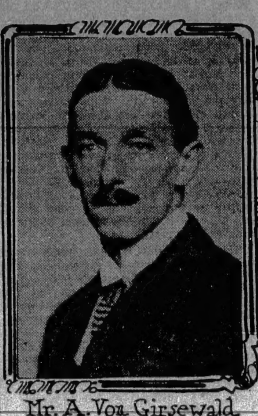
MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Victoria's Bridge Problem.
- 2—Cable Relationship to the World.
- 3—Literature, Music and Art.
- 4—An Hour With the Editor.
- 5—Adrianople—A City of Historic Memory.
- 6—Recognizing the Nile Dam at Assuan.
- 7—Story of the Haunted Beadle.
- 8—When Canada Was Ruled by the British Navy.
- 9—What the Theatres Offer.
- 10—Page of Interest for Women.
- 11—Young Folks Paper.
- 12—Germany's Troubles.
- 13—Balfour Resembled Powder Magazine.
- 14—At the City Churches.
- 15—Boths Succeeded in Farming Ministry.
- 16—Classified Advertisements.
- 17—Classified Advertisements.
- 18—Stock Markets and Financial News.
- 19—Waller Bros' Advertisement.

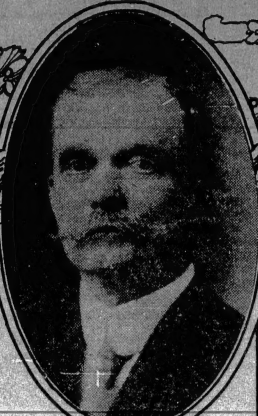
Principals Who Will Be Prominent in Hurricane Carnival Campaign



Alderman Cuthbert



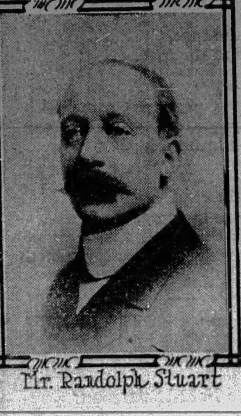
Mr. A. Von Gerswald



Mayor Beckwith



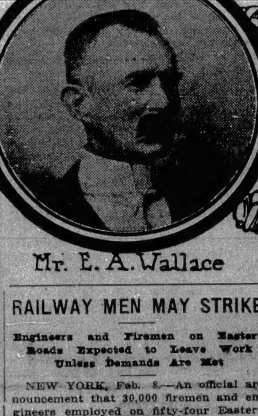
Mr. C. F. de Salis



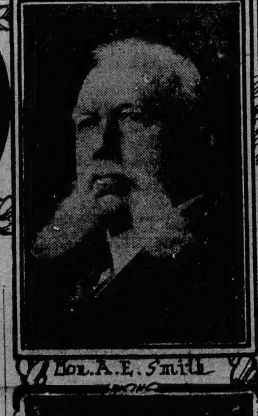
Mr. Randolph Stuart



Mr. G. A. Okell



Mr. E. A. Wallace



Mr. R. W. Douglas



Mr. Beaumont Boggs



Mr. A. H. Drubaker

LOYALTY SHOWN TO HOME OFFICE

Resolution Regarding Repudiation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty in Respect to Panama Canal to Have Effect.

It is expected that Sir Richard McBride's outstanding contribution to the debates of the present session of Parliament will be made in the House tomorrow, in presenting the resolution crystallizing British Columbia sentiment on the course of the United States in regard to the question of tolls on the Panama Canal.

The resolution, which represents the substantial commercial interest of British Columbia in this matter, may be expected to have practical as well as sentimental effect, in showing the Home authorities how strongly British Columbia is concerned and how greatly this Province appreciates the policy of the Foreign Office in respect thereto.

It is generally expected that Hon. Mr. Bower will second the resolution, while Mr. Parker Williams is disposed to recognize its non-controversial character and permit it to pass as expressive of the unanimous sentiment of this outpost of Empire. The resolution which will be moved by Premier Sir Richard McBride, is as follows:

Whereas, according to the provisions of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, as expressed in Rule 1, Clause 3, it was agreed by the United States of America that the Panama Canal should be open to the ships of all nations upon terms of perfect equality;
And whereas, by Act of Congress passed in August, 1912, vessels owned in the United States and England in the coastwise trade are to be exempt from all canal dues;
And whereas, such discrimination would obviously operate to the disadvantage of British vessels engaged in carrying trade of the Pacific Coast;
And whereas, in July 1912, the British Government entered a protest against the preferences granted by said Act of Congress to American vessels, and again in November renewed the protest, and requested, failing other means of settlement, that the question should be referred for arbitration to the Hague Tribunal in accordance with the provisions of a treaty with the United States in 1908;
Therefore be it resolved that the Legislature view with great satisfaction the attitude assumed by His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs in upholding the rights of British and Canadian shipping in the use of the Panama Canal, and express the sincere hope that the negotiations which have been undertaken may speedily result in a just and amicable settlement being reached.

RAILWAY MEN MAY STRIKE

Engineers and Firemen on Eastern Roads Expected to Leave Work Unless Demands Are Met

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—An official announcement that 30,000 firemen and engineers employed on fifty-four Eastern railroads have voted to strike may be made within forty-eight hours or less. It is declared by railroad officials that the men have voted for a strike under certain contingencies and this has been sent for official confirmation at headquarters.

The committee of managers will meet on Monday to define their attitude toward the firemen, while representatives of the Brotherhood will visit the roads' representatives on Tuesday.

It is reported that the managers will again seek to have the demands settled by arbitration of a board similar to that which settled the engineers' dispute last year. It is expected the firemen will refuse arbitration except under the Erdman Act.

SYMPATHIZES WITH ALLIES

Colonel Roosevelt in Letter to Dr. Danoff Declares That Turks Must Give Up Adrianople

SOFIA, Feb. 8.—In reply to an address of thanks presented to Theodore Roosevelt on the occasion of an article published by him praising Bulgaria, Colonel Roosevelt has written a letter to Dr. Danoff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and head of the Bulgarian peace delegation, expressing warm admiration for the patriotic sense of citizenship of the whole Bulgarian nation and his pleasure at "the magnificent work accomplished by the Bulgarian troops, whose victories have delivered civilized humanity from the oppressive burden of Turkish domination in Europe."

Colonel Roosevelt insists upon the necessity of restoring to Bulgaria a town of Adrianople the fall of which a hundred years before the capture of Constantinople "marked the progress of the Turkish scourge in the middle ages."

SHOULD PAY CANAL TOLLS

Coastwise Vessels Must Contribute to Raise Necessary Revenue, Says Transportation Expert

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—Prof. Emory R. Johnson, of the Department of Transportation of the University of Pennsylvania, in an address here today said coastwise vessels passing through the Panama Canal should pay tolls. Otherwise, he said, the necessary funds for the maintenance of the canal and for the payment of interest could not be obtained. He estimated the annual revenue which the Government would require from the canal at \$12,550,000, and said that coastwise vessels if they paid tolls would provide a large proportion of this amount.

ROAD BUILDERS IN CONVENTION

Superintendents and Engineers to Gather in Two Mainland Cities Before Coming to Victoria for Business.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—Mr. W. W. Foster, Deputy Minister of Public Works, who is staying at the Hotel Vancouver, will represent the Hon. Thomas Taylor at the opening of the convention of Provincial road superintendents and engineers. On Monday forenoon the delegates will be entertained at luncheon in the Progress Club rooms by Major Baxter and the City Council.

On Tuesday, the convention will be in New Westminster, where the delegates will be guests of the city engineers, and while there they will view an exhibition of road building machinery. In the evening, the Mayor and Council of New Westminster will give a banquet in their honor.

Victoria Programme

On Wednesday they will go to Victoria, where the formal proceedings will be held. In the evening there will be a public meeting and a lecture on "Canadian Road Roads" by Mr. W. W. Foster, on "The Canadian Highway," by W. J. Kerr, and on the "Pacific Highway," by Mr. A. E. Todd. All these lectures will be illustrated. Thursday's meeting will open with an address and papers on road building from the various road superintendents. In the afternoon a joint session with the Victoria Automobile Club and the Good Roads Club will be held. In the evening another public meeting will be held, after which Mr. Wheeler, president of the Canadian Alpine Club, will be the speaker.

FAILS TO FIND VERDICT

Jury in Case of Seattle Bankers Charged With Violation of Law Disagrees and Is Discharged

BELLINGHAM, Feb. 8.—After deliberating and balloting for fifteen hours the jury in the trial of four Seattle bankers, Jacob Furth, E. W. Andrews, F. W. Ankney and Daniel Kellher, officers of the Seattle National Bank, charged with a violation of the State Banking Laws in connection with failure of the Schriker and Company private bank at LaConner last April, reported to the court this afternoon at 3:30 that no agreement of a verdict could be reached and the court discharged them.

The case started in Skagit County last September, when information was filed against the four men charging them with aiding and abetting in soliciting and receiving deposits for the Schriker and Company when it was known to be insolvent.

COMPANY ASKING RELEASE

Marconi Concern Makes Another Application to Have Contract With Government Cancelled

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Company, yesterday made another request of the Postmaster-General that the company be released from its contract. He said the company is being prejudiced, as it had been obliged to reserve for nearly a year, to enable Mr. Marconi to carry out the work undertaken, a sum exceeding £1,500,000.

"This," says Mr. Isaacs, "is a serious matter for the business of the company, and if it is continued will necessarily tend to restrict and hamper its commercial programme generally."

Mr. Marconi has taken the opinion of Sir Robert Finlay, who has advised the company that unless the Postmaster-General definitely confirms the contract by March next Mr. Marconi may treat such contract as at an end.

DYNAMITE FOR INSPECTOR

Alleged Plot of Chinese Opium Dealers to Blow Up Officer of California State Board of Pharmacy

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 8.—What the police declare to be a plot to murder Inspector Sutherland, of the State Board of Pharmacy, who has been endeavoring to break up the drug traffic in this city, was discovered this afternoon by Sutherland himself, when he drew four large sticks of dynamite from the pocket of an aged Chinese whom he arrested for selling morphine. It had been known for several weeks that local Chinese were incensed because of Sutherland's work. The illicit drug traffic was one of the principal occupations of many Chinese, and a source of a great revenue. With the police, Sutherland had raided opium dens and Chinese drug stores and made scores of arrests. The Chinese told the police that someone had given him the dynamite.

Owner of Honolulu Plant

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—The title of the Metropolitan Trust Company, of New York, to the Honolulu, Wash., steel plant and other assets of the Western Steel Corporation, which it purchased at a bankruptcy sale last year, was confirmed today by Judge Howard, who also decided that title to the \$1,000,000 of Western Steel bonds given by James A. Moore to secure a loan of \$500,000 is vested in the Metropolitan Trust Company.

BIRTH OF ATOM MADE POSSIBLE

Wonderful Discovery by British Scientists May Mean the Fulfillment of the Dream of Ancient Alchemists.

TRANSMUTATION OF METALS FEASIBLE

Researches of Professors Made Independently Reach Same Conclusion—Based on Sir William Ramsay's Work.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The keenest interest has been aroused in the scientific world by the report of the birth of an atom made to the chemical society by Ramsay, Collic and Patterson. It further experiments confirm this, it is possible that the creation of matter spontaneous with the birth of an element like helium or neon will be fundamentally more important than the spontaneous birth of life.

Professor Smith's declaration that the papers of Ramsay, Collic and Patterson are momentous, and that they possess greater interest than any hitherto brought before the chemical society, is agreed to by the society, because he is known as a cautious chemist, and it was among chemists that the largest amount of scepticism over Ramsay's previous experiments was manifested.

Professor Ramsay tonight made the following statement:

"For several years I have used a half gram of radium bromide loaned me by the Royal Academy of Vienna. With that I thought that I had succeeded in transmuting copper into lithium and silicon, titanium, zirconium and thorium into carbon. More recently I obtained neon from water."

Simultaneous Discoveries

"Two years ago, by radiumium was recalled by the Royal Academy. Now, radium contains an enormous amount of energy in concentrated form. In order to see whether some other source of energy could not be found and achieve the same results, I investigated the contents of a used X-ray tube given me by a medical friend. These tubes were found to contain traces of gas helium, the existence of which could not be explained. Professor Collic was simultaneously experimenting with home-made X-ray bulbs, in which cathode rays were employed as a source of energy. Professor Patterson pursued a similar course of investigation quite independently and without knowing Collic's work. Professor Collic was very sceptical at first, but ultimately they both came to the same conclusion, that if cathode rays are passed through pure hydrogen gas in a certain manner, there would be present in the hydrogen tube considerable quantities of neon, one of the rarer elements of the atmosphere, since by change of the element is substituted for neon.

"Inasmuch as there is certainly no helium or neon in the bulbs, and as the possibility of their entrance from the outside air which contains them was excluded by carefully-devised experiments, the only conclusion which can be drawn is that these elements are the product of some action going on in the bulbs."

"(1) Either the transmutation of the aluminum cathode or of one of the numerous elements present in the glass into neon and helium, or
"(2) That hydrogen is thus converted into both of these gases, or
"(3) That electricity itself, in the form of electrons, give rise to the birth of these elements. In short, either the transmutation of one element into another or the creation of an element from electricity."

Changing Matter

"This points the way for a change of one form of matter supposed to be incapable of it, into another."

"Does it mean, for instance, that you will be able to change lead into gold?" Sir William Ramsay was asked.

"I do not know," was the reply. "It might mean that, but the cost would probably be too great to make it worth while. The importance of the discovery is that we have deciphered another line in the book of nature and opened the door to further discoveries. There are commercial consequences, and probably will be, but they are not the concern of the scientific investigator. We are on the threshold of an entirely new departure."

Continued on Page 11, Col. 2

Fifty Years Ago Today

(From The Colonist of February 9, 1863)

Royal Hospital—There are now twenty-two patients in the hospital. The small ward contains thirty patients. The weather is very warm and pleasant. The hospital is very comfortable and the patients are very well. The hospital is very comfortable and the patients are very well. The hospital is very comfortable and the patients are very well.

EXCLUSIVE LINES OF HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH CUTLERY

Durable Dependable Moderately Priced

FISH SETS—

Six knives and forks to the case.
Twelve knives and forks to the case.

FISH SERVERS—

Two-piece sets in various patterns; some with pierced blades, others engraved. Handles are shown in pearl, ivory and imitation pearl.

DESSERT SETS—

Six knives and forks to the case.
Twelve knives and forks to the case.

Note:—The cases in which the above nestle are of the celebrated Union make, very beautifully padded and lined.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan Ltd.

At the Sign of the Four Dials
Corner Broad and View Streets Phone 675

158 Acres, \$25.00 Per Acre

Only \$1500 cash, balance 6, 12 and 24 months at 7 per cent. Auto road through property, 1800 feet from the sea; all but 5 acres good land; timbered.

A. S. BARTON

Room 215 Central Bldg., View Street

Fireproof Modern

St. James Hotel

624 JOHNSON

Strictly modern, absolutely fireproof and beautifully furnished. The hotel for those who desire high-class accommodations at moderate prices.

Phones in every room; European plan, \$1.00 per day and up. Special rates to permanent guests.

PHONE 4868

Campbell's

PRESCRIPTION STORE CO.
Corner Fort and Douglas Phone 135

WHAT'S BEHIND THAT CHRONIC CATARRH?
What you probably require is a good constitution tonic, and REXALL MUCO-TONE is so thoroughly efficient in this connection that we highly recommend it. We know of nothing better for chronic catarrh and catarrhal conditions in general.

Two sizes, \$1.00 and 50c.

Victoria Carnival Week, August 4 to 9, 1913

"IT'S THE BEER"

LEMP'S

PLEASES EVERYBODY

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

Pither & Leiser

LIMITED

VICTORIA VANCOUVER NELSON, B.C.

CORRIG COLLEGE

Victoria, B. C.
select High-grade Day and Boarding
College for boys of 10 to 16 years. Refine-
ment of well-appointed gentlemen's home
in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited.
Outdoor sports. Prepared for Maritime
Life or Professional Examination. Fees
inclusive and strictly moderate. Boys
Welcome. Admission form sent free.
Principal, J. W. CHUBB, B.A.

ENGINEER TALKS OF PORT NELSON

Extensive Works Needed to
Make Harbor at Mouth of
River for Terminus of the
Hudson Bay Railway.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 8.—H. T. Hazen, Government engineer in charge of the Hudson Bay railway terminal at Port Nelson, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday afternoon, having completed the journey of 700 miles from the mouth of the Nelson River, traveling by dog train, in four weeks.

It is believed that upon Mr. Hazen's report to the Minister of Railways will depend the Government's decision in the matter of the location of the Hudson Bay port.

Although refusing to divulge information which might be construed into an expression of opinion as to the respective merits of Port Churchill and Port Nelson, Mr. Hazen made no objection to answering certain questions put to him about Port Nelson, where he has made his headquarters for the past eight months.

"There is no real harbor at Port Nelson," said Mr. Hazen, "but by constructing breakwaters an anchorage for vessels could be made in the mouth of the Nelson River. When I left my camp about a month ago the river channel was free of ice for a distance of twenty miles from the mouth. This is due to the strong wind which sweeps from the bay."

"There is one difficulty in connection with the building of a harbor at Port Nelson, and that is the transportation of material. Even the lumber required for the work must be brought in from the outside because there is no timber of any value in the vicinity. The cost of transportation of material and supplies by land would be prohibitive. It therefore follows that they would have to be brought in by boat through Hudson Strait."

Mr. Hazen was unable to state when work would be commenced on Port Nelson harbor, but estimated the length of time for the completion of the work at two years. He said that he had no information as to the cost of the work.

HURRICAN KIGHT TO RAISE FUNDS

Continued From Page 1

Billiard and pool rooms—W. Reynolds.
Dryers, cleaners and laundries—Harry Savage.
Civil engineers and surveyors—F. C. Gamble.
Fraternal societies—H. G. King and R. H. Park.
Retailers—L. D. Maclean, R. L. Fitzpatrick, H. O. Kirkham and G. A. Okell.
Architects—Crawford Coates.
Hotels and cafes, restaurants, saloons and wholesale liquor firms—F. L. Linn.
All Government offices, including Roving committees—Percy Richardson, H. L. Salmon, Randolph Stuart and G. E. Hodgson.

Objects Are Threefold

For those who are still unacquainted with the motives of the Carnival, let it be said that they are threefold, first, to make practical use of the advantages of scenery and climate with which the city is blessed; second, to advertise these advantages to the people living in other parts of the American continent; and third, to lay the foundation of the increased prosperity which will be the direct result of attracting the attention of tourists who will soon regard the Pacific Coast as the playground of the world.

That the Carnival will benefit the city directly and indirectly is not a question of doubt, together with the enormous expenditure of hard cash in all branches of business during the actual festival week, and accompanied by the steady stream of incoming tourists attracted by the advertisement which the Carnival will represent.

Everybody is a willing worker in this movement. Right at the top in the role of chief patron is to be found His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and immediately after that distinguished name comes the following list of well-known figures: His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, Premier Sir Richard McBride, Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education; Hon. Thomas Taylor, Minister of Mines; Mayor Beckett, together with the members of his council, Sir Thomas Lipton, the premier yachtsman of the world, and Mr. W. L. Hathaway, of San Francisco (who first suggested the Carnival idea).

The organization committee is an representative as could be arranged, and in order to give the public a general idea of its completeness, the following list of associations directly interested in the Carnival may be given:

Organization Committee

Automobile Association, Arlon Club, American Consular Service.
Board of Trade, B.C. Society of Architects, British Campers' Association, Building Trades Council, Builders' Exchange, B.C. Naval Organization, B.C. Military Organization, B.C. Telephone Company, Canadian Pacific Railway's Coast service, Canadian Pacific Railway (Mainland), Canadian Pacific Publicity Department (Calgary), Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company, Canadian Northern Railway, Cornish Association, Country Club, Castle Hall of Far West Lodge, City Council.
Deutscher Verein.
Empress Theatre, Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway.
Great Northern Railway, Grand Lodge of B.C. I.O.O.F.
Hall of Victoria Lodge No. 1 Oddfellows, Hotel of Victoria.
James Bay Athletic Association.
Loyal Order of Moose.
Mayor of Victoria, Marine and Fisheries Department, Meteorological Department, Motor Boat Exchange.
Northwest Cycling & Athletic League.

Natural History Society of B.C., Navy League, Victoria Esquimalt Branch, Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company.

Progressive Club, Public Works Department, Provincial Secretary's Department, Pacific Motor Boat Association, Princess Theatre, Producers' Rock & Gravel Co., Ltd.
Real Estate Exchange, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Royal Life-Saving Society, Royal Templars of Temperance.
Southern Pacific Railway Co., St. John Ambulance Association, Sons of England Benefit Society, Stock Exchange.

Trades and Labor Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners.

Victoria Polo Club, Victoria Theatre, Victoria Lodge No. 17, Knights of Pythias, Victoria Fire Department, Vancouver Island Development League, Victoria Baseball Club, Victoria Cricket Club, Victoria Tennis Club.

Worwick Paving Company, Western Fair Company.

Agenda Drawn Up

The question of what it is proposed to include in the Carnival programme has never been adequately answered for the simple reason that the lists were not full, nor are they yet, but it is possible now to give a general idea of the form of the same in the following agenda drawn up yesterday by the secretary:

Monday, August 4

Morning—Opening ceremonies at Parliament Buildings.

Afternoon—Water events.

Evening—Public reception, band concerts, illumination Beacon Hill Park.

Tuesday

Morning—Yacht races, water events.

Afternoon—Naval and military tournament.

Evening—Naval and military tournament, theatrical performances.

Wednesday

Morning—Athletic sports, Sports Committee.

Afternoon—Fire Department contests, water events.

Evening—Musical festival, hotel dances.

Thursday

Morning—Water events, sports, marathons.

Afternoon—Naval and military tournament.

Evening—Naval and military tournament.

Friday

Morning—Monster parade.

Afternoon—Historical Pageant, Beacon Hill Park.

Evening—Naval and military tournament, pageant.

Saturday

Morning—Water events, sports, finals.

Afternoon—Naval and military tournament.

Evening—Carnival and illuminated boat procession, lantern parade.

Presentation of prizes Saturday, 8:30 to 9 o'clock.

All the week—Flower show, Natural History Society exhibit, arts exhibit, natural resources—exhibition, aquarium, baseball, lacrosse, cricket, tennis series, polo tournament, etc.

An Ambitious Affair

It will be gathered from the foregoing that the Carnival is easily the most ambitious function ever contemplated in connection with the city of Victoria, but it must not be imagined that the programme as submitted above covers the entire list of entertainments. There will be side issues in the way of conventions and reunion parties, the extent and scope of which it is impossible at this time to measure.

Already the committee is assured of the coming of the annual insurance convention during Carnival Week, also of the visit of one or two Eastern trades organizations, but it is expected that long before the Carnival falls due, this list of extras will be greatly augmented.

ROAD BUILDERS IN CONVENTION

Continued From Page 1

give an address on the "Alpine Areas of Strathcona Park" and Mr. R. H. Thompson, engineer in charge of laying out the park, will speak on "Park Development."

Sir Richard McBride will open Friday's session with an address. The rest of the day will be devoted to general work. On Saturday a meeting will be held in conjunction with the Victoria Automobile Club, who will entertain them at a dinner.

Brilliant Scene at Court

LONDON, Feb. 8.—There was a brilliant scene at Buckingham Palace last evening, when the King and Queen held the first court of the season. In deference to Lent, the dresses were somewhat subdued in color and ornaments, than usual, but there were some charming toilettes. The King wore the uniform of the Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards. The Queen's dress was of silver brocade having diamante embroidery with a train of honiton applique lace, lined with silver chiffon. She also wore an emerald and diamond coronet, necklace and stomacher and the Order of the Garter and the family orders.

Spiked Belts for Turkey Trotters

SPOKANE, Feb. 8.—Spiked belts for "rag dancers" were put in use here tonight at a dance which was held in a public dance hall. The management announced that any young woman who persisted in doing the "turkey trot" or similar steps would be forced to wear a spiked belt. Three young women violated the rule, and the belts, pierced by twenty-penny nails, were buckled around their waists.

Increase of British Trade

LONDON, Feb. 8.—British trade returns for January, issued today, show an increase of \$12,000,000 as compared with January 1912. How good this is can be better realized by the fact that trade in January 1912 was in turn \$10,000,000 greater than in January 1911.

Senator J. H. Ross Ill

LONDON, Ont. Feb. 8.—Senator J. H. Ross, of Moose Jaw, and formerly Governor of the Yukon, underwent an operation for gallstones in Victoria Hospital today, and his condition now is critical.

NEW YORK POLICE GRAFT

Story Told by James Purcell to Be Thoroughly Investigated Into Further Indictments Planned

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The most dramatic investigation of police graft that has been attempted since Police Lieutenant Charles Becker's reign is said today to be under way, as a result of the story told to the aldermanic committee yesterday by James Purcell, who ran games of chance in many houses under police protection for nearly seven years, according to his testimony.

"Purcell's story will be investigated in all its ramifications," it was stated at the police headquarters today on behalf of Commissioner Walsh, who had before him the four precinct captains, still members of the force, who were accused by Purcell. They were questioned regarding the gambler's allegations that they took money in return for protection from Purcell. Each of the four denied in sworn statements the truth of Purcell's charges. One of the quartette is Patrick J. Gray, brother-in-law of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall. The others are Thomas F. Maude, Patrick Corcoran and Fred W. Martin.

Purcell did not tell his whole story on the stand yesterday. It was learned from the District Attorney's office. The remainder of it will be reserved for the extraordinary grand jury, which will resume its work Monday. District Attorney Whitman plans to call first the indictment of Police Captain Thomas Walsh, under suspension since confessing that he shared in graft collected by Patrolman Fox; second, the indictment of an official at headquarters, a man supposed to be the source of a fund raised to keep George Aspell, a disorderly hotelkeeper, from testifying before the grand jury against Walsh, prior to the latter's confession.

Mr. Whitman has deferred for the time being his purpose to seek the indictment of Inspector Danahy, under suspension since Walsh accused him of having distributed graft money with him.

After Walsh and the headquarters official have been indicted, if that takes place, the testimony against Inspector Sweeney will be heard by the jury, which then will take up the allegations of Purcell, who will be corroborated, according to the District Attorney, and will lead to further indictments.

INVALID TRAVEL DE LUXE

Railway Facilities of Most Elaborate Character Are Provided for the Wealthy Classes in Germany.

According to a United States Consular report, excellent facilities are afforded in Germany for transporting invalids and cripples who are unable to walk. The German railway system provides a first-class car for invalids who can afford to use it, fitted with every possible convenience for the sick. A special apartment, opening on the level of the main platform, with a double door, that of a stretcher can be carried in without the slightest difficulty, is set apart for the invalid and attendants. The remainder of the car contains a kitchen, where meals can be prepared, and a section handsomely upholstered for members of the family or accompanying friends.

For invalids who travel second or third class an apartment on an ordinary car is used, opening in like manner with a double door on the station platform. The charges for transporting sick and helpless persons have hitherto been moderate. For invalids traveling third class the charge has been the cost of four tickets, free transport being granted for two attendants. This rate is still the same, but the car containing the invalid apartment belongs to a regular train with a fixed destination; otherwise in the future six second class tickets must be purchased. In addition to the cost of these tickets there will be a small additional charge per axle and kilometre for the time during which the car runs empty before and after the transport of the invalid to the point of destination.

Duke Wins at Monte Carlo

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Duke of Westminster, being unable to play polo at Cannes, owing to the rain, yesterday went to Monte Carlo and in a few minutes won more than \$5,000. Then he rushed off to the railway station. "It will be a jolly good thing if he catches the train," observed his friends, "he might have lost the money again."

Now Breaking Apple Prices

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Club women who recently conducted an egg sale, went into the apple business yesterday, and last night it was announced that about 30,000 bushels of apples had been disposed of. The sale is on again today. The apples were on sale in about half the grocery stores in Chicago. No money was invested by the women, but they arranged the buying and selling prices and took orders for the apples. All apples were sold at less than the price which has been asked for them by the retail dealers in the last few weeks. Many apples are said to be in cold storage awaiting a rise in price, and it was this condition that caused the women to start the sales.

Part Founder of White Star Line

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The death is announced of John Inman Seabey, at Kenwick, aged 84. He was associated with his cousin, Mr. Thomas Henry Inman, in founding the White Star line of steamships, and retired on the company's amalgamation with the American lines.

Vessel Movements

SEATTLE, Feb. 8.—Arrival—Steamers Makura and Cyclone, Vancouver; Uarda, Hamburg. Sailed—Steamers Ilionian, Honolulu.

PORT GAMBLE, Feb. 8.—Sailed—Steamer Fairhaven, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8.—Arrived—Steamer Montezuma, Portland; Riverside, Umpqua River. Sailed—San Gabriel, Umpqua River; Talac, Puget Sound.

Bantley's Orchestra, assisted by Prof. Heaton, "Gypsy Music" at the "Gypsy" Star-Parade Ball, February 14th, at Commodore Hall.

"50 Years of Integrity"

For Every Season of the Year THE BURBERRY

The popular "Burberry," for which we are sole agents, is the only outer garment that is fashionable and appropriate at any season of the year, especially the present one.

We have Burberry Motor Coats.
We have Burberry "Rusitor."
We have Burberry "Ezifit."
We have Burberry "Slip-on."
We have Burberry "Gabardine."
We have Burberry "Viator."

NEW HAT STYLES.

Among the correct styles of Hats are Velour (Brushed Hats) in shades of green, brown and black. Price \$5.00; also those smart Brushed Wool Hats at from \$1.25, not forgetting the popular Brushed Felt Hats at from \$5.00 to \$3.00.

W. & J. WILSON

THE MEN'S CLOTHING CENTRE

1221 Government Street and Troncoe Avenue

BROGUE SHOES

We are in possession of a line of the best Brogue Shoes that it is possible to produce. They are made by Nettleton of French veal calf upper stock, with English oak tanned sole, and made on the English last.

Nettleton's Heavy Tan Grain Waterproof Boot, with French calf lining and very heavy soles, is guaranteed to keep your feet dry.

CATHCART'S

Pemberton Building

621 Fort Street

FAIRFIELD HOUSES

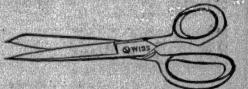
Wellington Avenue, between May and Faithful, 8 rooms; \$2500 cash..... \$2500
Wellington Avenue, close to Faithful, 7 rooms; \$1800 cash..... \$1800
Hove Avenue, close to Faithful, 6 rooms; \$1900 cash..... \$1900
Brook Street, near Arnold, 6 rooms; \$1750 cash..... \$1750
All are new houses, fitted with furnaces and all modern conveniences. We have others on our books.

R. W. Winch & Co. Ltd.

PHONE 145 521 FORT ST.

We Guarantee Them

Do you know that our SHEARS are guaranteed by us and by the factory which makes them? You can return them if not satisfactory. Sizes, 6 in. to 12 in.



1239 Broad Street

FOX'S

Two Doors From Colonist

Burn Kirk's Coal

Phones 212 and 139
618 Yates St; and Esquimalt Rd.

Just Arrived, a Carload of 1913

CLE



This truly beautiful car was the sensation at the New York Motor Show. Square body, low chassis, light running gear, steering wheel and hand brake, vision view glass, rubber floor, and a complete set of accessories. Price, \$1,200.00. Extra run, \$100.00. Total, \$1,300.00. C. O. S. 1913. Cole's cylinders, 20 H.P. 5000 RPM. 24 H.P. 3000 RPM. 30 H.P. 2400 RPM. Cole's cylinders, 20 H.P. 5000 RPM. 24 H.P. 3000 RPM. 30 H.P. 2400 RPM.

MOORE & FAIRLINE

1211 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

Will The Public Please Note?

THAT WE ARE NOW
LOCATED IN OUR
NEW STORE IN
THE JONES BUILDING,
VIZ., 717 FORT ST.,
3 DOORS UP FROM
OLD STAND

Newer goods, improved service and deliveries our motto

PHONE 2440
ISLAND HARDWARE CO.
717 FORT ST. (JONES BLDG.)

No Argument Needed

ELECTRIC SIGNS

Speak for themselves as business-bringers. Call us up if interested.

P.C. Electric

Light and Power Dept.

Phone 1609

Some Do Some Don't

Realize the importance of Drug Purity. Of the former class we have hundreds of customers, but on the other hand there are numbers of folks who seem indifferent to the importance of this matter. To this second mentioned class let us just whisper a word in season:

Try Bowes' service next time and see if you don't notice a difference. Experts do it all.

CYRUS H. BOWES
The Old Established Drug Store

PHONE 272 **EVANS COLEMAN & EVANS** 613 PANDORA AV.
LIMITED

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

ALCA LIME—A strong, pure white mortar for brick, stone and tile setting.
PYRAMID HYDRATED LIME—A perfect water-proofing material for mortar and concrete.

ALBERT HEAD DISTRICT

One of the most beautiful locations on the Island; 46 acres more or less, practically all cleared, very little rock, the finest of soil. About 900 fruit trees, full bearing; also raspberries, strawberries and currants. Balance grows first-class hay. House, 10 rooms, good condition; fireplaces; barns, stables, 4 horses, 2 cows, excellent spring water. Implements and vehicles included. Property faces south and slopes gently down to the sea. Good waterfrontage. One of the finest views on Vancouver Island. About 4 miles by water from Outer Wharf, and about same distance from Esquimalt Harbor. We have exclusive sale.

LAUNCHES FOR SALE

All kinds and sizes—buy one now, and be ready for Victoria's Great Carnival.

REID & SPENCER

Real Estate, Yacht and Ship Sale Brokers
733 Fort Street Ground Floor Phone 2690

Yakima Eating Potatoes

We offer the best in the market, white and mealy, and do not turn black. Every sack guaranteed, \$1.50 per 100 lbs.

Tel. 418 **Sylvester Feed Co.** 700 Yates

Boys' or Men's

Night Robes, Pajama Suits, Chintz Quilts, Scotch Rugs, Warm Underwear, Hats, Caps, Gloves.

Arthur Holmes

1314 Broad Street

Duck Block

DISCUSS ITEMS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

City Council Will Go More Fully Into Data Presented by Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Discussion of the financial statement submitted at last Monday's meeting of the City Council will probably be had when that body meets tomorrow evening. The statement showed that the city's financial condition is in anything but the unsatisfactory position critics of the present administration would have the public believe. It was at the request of Alderman Gleason that the figures as compiled by Alderman Cuthbert, chairman of the finance committee, were laid over to give the balance of the board an opportunity of studying them.

With the money market showing improvement, the city has every reason to believe that in a short time the opportunity to dispose of a large block of debentures will be open. A large number of local improvement by-laws are now being closed up, and it is expected that nearly \$1,000,000 worth of debentures issued under these by-laws will be ready for sale along with the \$4,000,000 already issued but still unsold. The advice of the city's fiscal agents, the Dominion Securities Company, state that matters financial, especially as regards municipal issues, are showing a decided improvement in London, and the city has been advised to have its issues ready for sale immediately the market shows a disposition to absorb them. Until these debentures, or a good part of them, are floated, the Council will undertake few works other than closing up those already undertaken. As the rate on this issue will be four and one-half per cent, instead of four, the rate hitherto ruling, it is confidently expected that the sale of the bonds should be negotiated at a satisfactory figure.

Further consideration of the by-law to amend the by-law passed by the last Council regulating electric wiring will be had. Alderman Houston, chairman of the electric light committee, having recommended additions to the measure to make its terms more definite. The amendment provides for the use of metallic conduits for wiring of buildings within the first limits, for decorative and display window lighting, in apartment buildings, mills, garages, theatres, moving picture shows, etc. The size of the wire to be used is also fixed. The amending by-law was before the Council last meeting, but was laid over for a week.

GERMAN NATIONAL HEROES

Goethe and Bismarck as Lovers of Nature Are Described by a Lecturer.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Goethe and Bismarck were the subject of a German lecture, which was delivered by Dr. H. Traugott Schorn to the students of the Regent Street Polytechnic. The lecturer began by saying that what Rome would be without its Capitol and its St. Peter's Cathedral, Germany would be without Goethe and Bismarck. Nobody after them showed such a power of individuality, such energy, and such combination of moderation and courage. The history of a nation's hero was the history of the nation itself in ancient times as well as in modern. Today, where a new era was dawning which would transform thoroughly the face of the earth in the same way as the invasion of the barbarians did, Goethe and Bismarck would stand out clearly in the coming ages like Aeschylus and Pericles in the ancient Hellas.

Both great German realists were related by nature. The essence of their individuality was wonderfully related. Both had been brought up under similar conditions, both found their truest friends and best supporters in German princes—Karl August and King William of Prussia—both had been narrow and limited by their time also. Both showed the same love of Nature, "der Alte im Sachsenwald" and "der Wanderer Goethe" who liked to live in his little garden house. Both were artists in their special domain, and the greatest mistake they could make was to misunderstand their work and nature.

EMIGRATION FROM INDIA

Details of a Government Inspection Scheme Are Announced—Report by Special Committee.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In their report issued some time ago the Committee on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies and Protectorates recommended that an officer of the Government of India acquainted with the business of emigration should be periodically deputed to visit the several colonies which receive Indian emigrants. This was in accordance with a previous recommendation of the Government of India, themselves that such an officer should be appointed and should always be resident in the Colonies. It was found, however, that the cost of such an appointment would be prohibitive. As an alternative it was proposed that an officer acquainted with the details of the Emigration Department in India should visit the Colonies periodically, it being considered that the report of such an officer would sufficiently supplement the sources of information already available.

In pursuance of this recommendation it has now been announced that two such officers will be visiting the West Indies and British Guiana early next year. At the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies an officer of the British Guiana Immigration Department will also shortly be proceeding to the Emigration Office at Calcutta, where he will be seconded for a period of two years, during which time he will be afforded the opportunity of acquainting himself with the details of recruitment there, and at the same time be available for affording all required information as regards the general conduct of the system prevailing in this Colony.



Great Whitewear Sale

- 1.—Because our offerings are all new, fresh goods only just in.
- 2.—Because the prices are ridiculously low.
- 3.—Because our selection is the largest we have ever had before.

Nightgowns

Ladies' Nightgowns, of soft cotton, slip-over style, round neck, finished with embroidery; silk ribbon to draw. Regular \$1.00 quality. Sale

Price **75c**

Ladies' Nightgowns, of fine nainsook, Mother Hubbard style, tucked yoke; neck and sleeves finished with dainty embroidery. Buttoned in front. Regular \$1.25. Sale

\$1.00

Chemises

Ladies' Chemises, all sizes. Prices ranging from \$2.25 to

50c

Princess Slips

Princess Slips, of soft cotton, buttoned down back, round neck, edged with embroidery, skirt finished with frill and edged with embroidery also. Regular \$1.50. Sale

\$1.25

Princess Slips, of soft finished cotton, semi-fitting style, buttoned at back; yoke of fine lace insertion, neck and sleeves edged with lace; skirt with lawn flounce and lace trimmed. Regular

\$1.35

Combinations

Ladies' Combinations, all sizes. Prices ranging from \$4.75 to

\$1.00

Sample line of dainty Lingerie Dressing Sacques, made of the very finest embroideries and washing silk. Trimmed with fine Valenciennes lace and fancy ribbon.

Sale Prices, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.50

Lingerie Waists

White Lawn Waists, embroidered front, lace yoke, buttoned at back, and long sleeves. Price

\$2.25

White Lawn Waists, fine embroidered front, high neck, long sleeves, buttoned in front. Price

\$4.90

White Marquisette Waist, tucked and trimmed with lace insertion; crystal buttons; high neck and short sleeves. Price

\$2.50

SPECIAL

White Skirts All at HALF PRICE

4 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$4.25. Sale Price

\$2.15

SPECIAL

White Skirts All at HALF PRICE

12 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$2.00. Sale Price

\$1.00

14 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$2.25. Sale Price

\$1.15

18 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$2.50. Sale Price

\$1.25

10 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$2.75. Sale Price

\$1.40

8 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$3.25. Sale Price

\$1.65

6 Only, White Skirts—Regular \$3.75. Sale Price

\$1.90

Early Showing
of New Spring
Suits

Campbell's

"The Fashion Centre"

Shipment Just
Arrived of New
Spring Coats

QUESTIONABLE PURE FOOD
Nearly Two Hundred Women Students of Chicago University Poisoned at Demonstration Dinner

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Of 200 University of Chicago women students who attended a "pure food" dinner at school last Thursday, all but six have been

taken ill with ptomaine poisoning. It developed tonight. University authorities have started an investigation. The poison is believed to have been in a salad. The head of the department of household economics had charge of the preparations of the dinner.

Storm on Irish Coast

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 3.—The South Irish coast was the scene of another fearful storm yesterday, increasing hourly to hurricane strength. The Atlantic, according to report, is lashed into an awful state by the terrific force of the wind.

COAL

Quality and Quantity in Our Success

Hall & W.

We Have
Dinner

The Daily Colonist.

Established 1858.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

J. S. H. MATSON.

1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

Subscription Rates By Carrier	
Yearly	\$6.00
Half-Yearly	3.00
Quarterly	1.50
Monthly	.50
Subscription Rates By Mail	
Yearly	\$6.00
Half-Yearly	3.00
Quarterly	1.50
Monthly	.50
To Canada, Great Britain, the United States and Mexico.	
Yearly	\$8.00
Half-Yearly	4.00
Quarterly	2.00
Monthly	.60

All subscription rates payable in advance. Mail subscribers are requested to make all remittances direct to The Daily Colonist. Subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both new and old address.

Sunday, February 9, 1913

INCREASE IN ROYALTIES

The proposal of the Government that the royalty on timber shall be doubled in 1914, or at such intermediate date as may be deemed desirable by the Ministry, may well be considered in connection with the general subject of Provincial taxation. It will be recalled that the Royal Commission on Taxation recommended certain very important reductions in taxation, namely:

The abolition of the Revenue Tax.
The abolition of the Personal Property Tax.
The increase in the exemption from Income tax.

The abolition of taxes on improvements.

A reduction in the Coal tax.
What effect this would have upon the revenue cannot be stated specifically, but, taking the Public Accounts for the year ending March 31, 1912, we find the following among the receipts:

Revenue tax	\$381,000
Personal Property tax	257,267

Total \$638,267

The real property tax was \$298,976. As this did not include the Wild Land tax, we are not probably far astray if we put down \$150,000 of this for taxes on improvements. The Commissioners thought that the increase recommended in the taxation of certain incomes would in some measure compensate for the loss by reason of the increase of the exemption; but to give effect to all their recommendations would certainly imply a reduction in the revenue, which, on the figures of 1911-12, would imply a loss of revenue of \$750,000. The Commissioners suggested certain changes in assessment and certain other alterations in the law which would reduce the gross loss of revenue considerably below this amount, but it is very evident that, if the reductions recommended are to be adopted, there will be a falling off in the revenue that will have to be made up in some other way. If the public service is to be maintained at its present standard, The Commissioners recommended, and in this they voiced public sentiment, that the natural resources of the country should bear as much of the cost of administering affairs as they could be legitimately be asked upon sound business principles to contribute.

We think it will be found that the Government in giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission, will adopt a course that will avoid any financial dislocation, and by providing for increased revenue from natural resources will offset such reductions of taxation as may be made. In respect to the royalty on timber, it has always been understood that this would be increased when the conditions of the trade would warrant. In this, the lumbermen were quite agreed. Their position was that, if the annual license fee was not changed, they would be quite content to pay an increased royalty as soon as they could reasonably be asked to do so.

The Government's policy, when it is fully developed, will, we surmise, be based upon the principle that the burden of taxation shall be lifted as far as possible from individuals and be placed upon the natural wealth of the Province. This may not all be done at once; it cannot very well all be done at once, if the public service is to be maintained as the growing requirements of an increasing population will demand; but it will be brought about by gradual stages. We would not like to take the position held by some people that the time will come when all taxation will be derived from natural resources. This may be, but it is yet some distance in the future. There may, however, be a readjustment in the incidence of taxation, and we believe it will be found that the Government's plan of readjustment will prove eminently satisfactory.

THE DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE.

The time is at hand when the citizens of Victoria will have to take into consideration the financing of the Vancouver Island Development League for the ensuing year. If this very useful organization is to be continued in operation. Our own view is that, so far from it being discontinued, it should be strengthened and maintained under more favorable conditions than those under which its very capable secretary, Mr. Ernest McGaffey, has hitherto been compelled to carry on its work. There

should be a more convenient office and there should be more money available for campaign purposes.

Let us consider very briefly what will be involved in the discontinuance of this League. Victoria would receive a telling blow, if word should go abroad that the publicity campaign, which has been carried on so energetically for several years, is to be abandoned. What would be the conclusion drawn from the discontinuance? It might be that the citizens had grown discouraged with the progress of the city and island. It might be that we had shot our bolt and had no more arrows in our quiver. Whatever it might be, it surely would not be favorable to the city, and it might be very unfavorable. It would undoubtedly be used greatly to the disadvantage of the city by those persons who are not interested in promoting its welfare. The number of letters received by the League daily must average more than a score. What would be the effect if these letters were returned to their writers through the Dead Letter office? Could anything give the city a greater black eye? These are times when all progressive places engage largely in publicity work, and it is not exaggeration to say that for Victoria and Vancouver Island to drop out of the field would be a very serious thing for them.

There never was a time in the history of any city when it was more desirable that its advantages and progress should be kept prominently before the world than now. We speak with a fuller knowledge, perhaps, than many people have of what the immediate future has in store, when we say that, unless something wholly unexpected intervenes to prevent, 1913 will be far and away the greatest year of progress Victoria has ever experienced, and will surpass anything the most optimistic of us has ventured to anticipate. This is no time to withdraw from a campaign of publicity.

We venture to suggest to the municipalities adjacent to Victoria that they should join with the city in financing the league, and it may be that there are other places on the island which will feel like uniting in this work. But whatever may be the right view to take of this co-operation, there can be no doubt at all as to the extreme desirability of placing the League in a stronger position financially than it has ever occupied.

GERMANY'S SEA LORD

In referring to Mr. Winston Churchill's statement that Great Britain must build warships in the relation of sixteen to every ten constructed by Germany, Admiral Von Tirpitz says he has no objection whatever to the adoption of such a programme by Great Britain. This is the extent of the telegraphic dispatches about his recent speech in the German Imperial Parliament, and it must be confessed that it does not leave much scope for deduction. If there is anything to be gathered from the statement, it is not that there will be any limitation of German naval armaments.

Now, who is Admiral Von Tirpitz, and why should whatever statements he makes be regarded with the utmost seriousness? He is the man to whom the lion's share of the credit is due for the creation and development of Germany's armada. He has been secretary of state for the navy since 1898. He has designed and launched the naval law. Recently, report has been busy with his name as the next Chancellor, but while there is any possibility of Germany becoming involved in war, it is safe to assume that he will remain where he is. He it was who was mainly responsible for the increase in the naval expenditure from \$30,000,000 in 1898 to \$115,000,000 in 1912. By his implacable will, his ready resource and his careful attention to the details of his policy, he has translated the peasant of the Black Forest and the farmer of Prussia into able-bodied seamen. He is the president of the German Navy League, that organization which numbers nearly a million people, and which is apparently all powerful in having its repeated pleas for further expenditures met by the Government in power. The away which Admiral Von Tirpitz wields can be gauged from the fact that, for the last fourteen years, he has survived all the vicissitudes of changing cabinets. His greatest triumph has been in popularizing a navy in a country which has been largely built up by military prowess. He has succeeded in inculcating into the people the belief that sea power is absolutely necessary. While he occupies the position he does, he will go on demanding fresh sacrifices, so that the great structure he has been so instrumental in creating may become secure on the strongest and broadest foundation. While he rules the Kaiser's navy, it is difficult to foresee any possibility of a decrease in armaments, although the Admiral, in his personal attitude, has never shown himself an Anglophobe, but, on the contrary, is a great admirer of British institutions. He has made a close study of the Royal Navy, has profited by whatever faults were made in the matter of construction, training or executive details. In the fighting machine

which he is so rapidly bringing to such a pitch of strength, he is the directing brain. A man of iron resoluteness, he is an immense asset to his country, which he has made the second greatest naval power within the space of fifteen years.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

According to The Financial Post of Toronto, the year has opened very well for Canadian bond investors. In its issue of February 1, our contemporary said:

Canada has fared very well in London at the opening of the new year. Where-as last year Canadian municipalities obtained only \$10,000 in London during January, the Quebec and Toronto issues total \$10,000,000, while in addition to these, there are the Quebec Province issue, the Saskatchewan issue brought out at the end of 1912, and a \$500,000 issue of Toronto Power bonds. Not only has Canada succeeded in placing a considerable amount of bonds and debentures in January, but the public reception of a number of them has been very encouraging. The Saskatchewan issue was over-subscribed, as also was that of the City of Quebec. The Toronto Power issue was also over-subscribed by 3 per cent, while the Quebec Province issue was 52 per cent taken.

Of the situation in Canada it says that, while money is by no means free, there is no cloud on the business horizon. It thinks that a little damper may be put on purely speculative ventures, but for legitimate business there will be plenty of money, although at slightly advanced rates. We quote:

Nothing but hopefulness can be seen in the diminution of speculative trading whether in real estate or stock exchange operations. Business in these spheres will give the country as a whole more time to look after more substantial business and in the outlook for this there are no circumstances that cloud the horizon other than that of high money rates. With regard to these there is no cause for anxiety in so far as the immediate needs of Canada are concerned. Two factors at the moment stand out above others as most potential in affecting for good or ill business conditions: these are the immigration prospects and the provision for the building of new railways.

The Post says: "It can be said that all the railroads have the money in sight" necessary to carry out their large programmes, and therefore so far as business prosperity depends upon their operations, "there is every reason to be hopeful as to conditions." Our contemporary publishes a number of brief interviews with public men from various parts of the country and they are all encouraging. The remark of Mr. G. F. Grant, President of the Dominion Bank Company, and of a number of other organizations, is characteristic of them all. He says that he does not intend to anticipate "an industrial or business recession."

Those who are old enough to recall the War of Secession will recognize the remarkable similarity between the dispatches that were published in those days and those now coming from the seat of war in Turkey. There seems to be a lot of able-bodied guessing being done.

A number of suggestions have been advanced recently for the holding of an Imperial Defence Conference in Vancouver during the coming Summer. Why not hold it in Victoria? If it is to be held in this part of the world the logical place is the legislative chamber of the Parliament Buildings.

Montreal has forbidden the erection of buildings more than ten stories high, and there is a lively protest in Toronto against skyscrapers. We are inclined to think that the era of very high buildings has pretty nearly reached its climax. Six stories is an ideal height for a building from an artistic standpoint, and twelve ought to be the limit.

Mr. Henri Bourassa has placed himself outside the limits of respectability as a public man by his suggestion that \$2,000,000 of the proposed naval contribution is to be used by the Conservatives as a campaign fund. A man who will make himself responsible for such a slander is no longer entitled to consideration, except so far as he may require it as an irresponsible firebrand.

Representative Levy, of New York, wants Congress to make "The Star-Spangled Banner" the official national anthem of the United States. He also is anxious that whenever this tune is played at any public place that everyone should stand until the last note. This is the text of a resolution which he has introduced in Congress. Although the passing of such a resolution would not mean that it would have legislative effect, even the suggestion seems to be an effort to force the growth of patriotism.

It now seems reasonably certain that the battle-cruiser New Zealand will call here during the coming Summer. A few days ago she started on a 40,000-mile voyage. From Plymouth she goes to St. Vincent, from thence to St. Helena, and via Hobart to New Zealand, where she will spend three months. She will then leave there on the return voyage coming via Victoria, Panama, St. Lucia and Kingston, and so back to the Old Land. Her commander is Captain Lionel Halsey, and among her officers is Prince George of Battenberg, the son of the First Sea Lord. She will be the largest vessel that has ever visited Esquimaux Harbor.

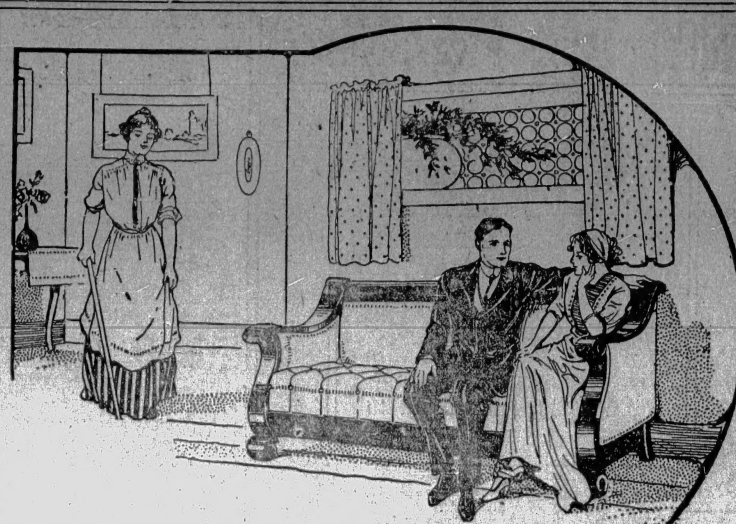
Mr. Joseph Cook, the leader of the Liberal opposition in Australia, although a noted free trader, has apparently decided that even if returned to power at the election in May next he will not disturb the existing tariffs. His attitude is regarded with misgivings by the free trade wing of the Liberal party. A plank in the programme of the Labor party is said to be an increase in tariffs. Recent dispatches from the Commonwealth indicate that the resignation of the Liberal leadership by Mr. Deakin has been the means of weakening that party. It looks as if Premier Fisher is likely to have another three years' lease of power.

In the recent food tax controversy among the Unionists in Great Britain, it will be remembered that the final settlement was reached that no tax should be imposed if Mr. Bonar Law's party was returned to power at the next general election. Sixteen Unionist members of the House of Commons held out against this decision, desiring the imposition of food taxes. Their names are: Mr. A. Chamberlain, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Hewins, Mr. Amery, Sir Gilbert Parker, Mr. Page Croft, Mr. Stiel-Maitland, Mr. J. W. Hills, Sir George Doughty, Mr. Rowland Hunt, Major Archer-Shee, Mr. Ebenezer Parker, Mr. Goulding, Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson.

We have a letter from a correspondent in regard to the financial affairs of the Anglican Cathedral in this city. We are very strongly inclined to the view that the proper place for the discussion of such questions is not in the public press. Other religious denominations, the Anglicans, and other organizations within the Anglican Communion, debate their financial matters in their own meetings, and we do not see that an exception should be made in the case of the Cathedral. Our correspondent says he was not fully reported in The Colonist of December 26, but that seems a long way back to go to set right something which was not very wrong. Therefore, unless we are shown some good reason to the contrary, we shall have to ask our correspondent to excuse us from printing his letter.

Discussing the Naval question, The Canadian Courier says: "We have argued for a non-partisan settlement of the question on a basis which both parties could agree and enthusiastically support for all time to come. This would be (1) a gift of Dreadnoughts for the enlargement of the North Sea fleet, and (2) a Canadian fleet unit or units for Canadian purposes, and for co-operation with the Australian fleet in the Pacific. Such a policy would unite all classes of Canadians, with the possible exception of the Nationalists of Quebec, and some extreme Grangers in Ontario and the West. It would have the support of 80 per cent of the people, and hence could be carried to an immediate and permanent success. The naval service would immediately become popular, and bright young Canadians would be glad to serve as officers, engineers, electricians, marines and seamen. Such a policy would best serve Canada's interests and Australia's interests, and thus be best for the Empire as a whole." There is no substantial difference between the policy advocated by Sir Richard McBride and The Colonist. We believe it is the policy that will prevail. In the meantime our aspect of it is before Parliament, namely a contribution to strengthen the North Sea fleet. Let us dispose of this first.

Mr. Norton Griffiths, who has very extensive interests in British Columbia, is one of the chief supporters of the idea that an Imperial defence conference should be held in the immediate future. He believes that the First Lord of the Admiralty should call together the leading statesmen of the Empire and lay before them in the fullest and most minute detail the facts of the position as it is now, and to invite their assistance and co-operation in a special effort to cope with the tremendous issues at stake. Developing his idea he suggests the necessity of a great Imperial loan, in which every section of the Empire should participate in proportion to its needs and responsibilities. This loan, he considers, is needed for the creation of an Imperial flying squadron, composed of the most powerful warships afloat flying the ensigns of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and under control of a special Imperial board of the Admiralty. The mission of this squadron should be to patrol the Empire, ready at a moment's notice to undertake any Imperial duties that necessity might entail. Mr. Norton Griffiths' idea is not a new one. If we remember rightly it was first suggested last Summer by The London Daily Telegraph at the time Mr. Borden was in London. An Imperial flying squadron would undoubtedly have a good moral effect in stimulating interest in the navy, and its effectiveness would be unquestioned. The problem of deciding what proportion of a loan to build and maintain the ships, each of the Dominions should bear, might prove a difficult matter, but that would not be an insurmountable obstacle.



To Furnish Attractively and Comfortably a Home of Your Own

You require the assistance of a practical house-furnishing store that is complete in its every department and appointment. Naturally the larger the store the greater its buying power, the larger its variety the better its quality, the lower its prices, consequently the easier for you. Furnish your home from Weilers—British Columbia's largest store of its character.



Advice on Kitchen Utensils

"Seconds" in housekeeping fabrics sometimes afford as good service as first qualities, and with no danger. But second-grade kitchen utensils ARE dangerous and unsanitary. A French physician says that many cases of appendicitis are traceable to chips of coating from inferior granite-ware. Don't go experimenting when reliable first quality wares can be had for so little money.

Table Scarves, Table Covers and Cushion Covers

Copies of old hand-made Tapestries made by Queen Matilda in the time of William the Conqueror in such designs as the landing of William the Conqueror, etc. Made of heavy linen, beautifully colored.

Table Scarves, 4 feet 9 inches long. Price each	\$2.25	Table Covers, 36 inches square. . .	\$3.50
Cushion Covers, corded, 22 inches square. Price	\$2.50	Cushion Covers, fringed, in above size and price.	

Rare Values in Wicker Hampers, Baskets, Etc.

Wicker Clothes Hampers, \$2.00 and \$2.50	Still Another Style at 50c to	75c
Wicker Waste Paper Baskets, 75c to	Sea Grass Wood Baskets, suitable for large waste paper basket in office, or for carrying stove wood around your home or office; green and natural colors; \$2.00 to	\$3.50
Another Style Waste Paper Basket, \$1.00 to		

You Don't Have to Give Up Coffee

If coffee disagrees with you, it's because your cook makes it in an ordinary coffee pot, and serves you with a-caffeine and tannic acid concoction. Before giving up your favorite breakfast drink in despair, buy a

Coffee Percolator

And have a cup of coffee with all the caffeine and tannic acid eliminated.

We guarantee that you will have no further desire to discontinue coffee drinking. Come in and have the percolator explained.



A Dainty "Bite"

A delicious rarebit—a dainty chicken stew—delightful creamed oysters—if made in one of our Chafing Dishes will be more appetizing. The patented seamless "Terry" enameled food pan, found only in these

Chafing Dishes

is the latest improvement. It is sanitary, cleanly, durable. Made in copper and nickel plate, and the finest, most useful utensil of the kind on the market.

See Our Ad on Last Page of Magazine Section



The Store That Saves You Money

Weiler Bros. Limited

Victoria's Finest

Moving Sale Moving Sale

LET'S SEE

Time up February 28, when all our stock has to be cleared out. Come and save dollars—you can always save cents. We are doing the business. Why? Because we give big value for a little money.

JAMES MAYNARD
1313 Douglas Street Phone 1232

Protect Property and Life Against Fire With One of Our Spark Guards

The cheapest and most effective fire insurance is prevention. Don't take any more chances with that open fireplace of yours—you are jeopardizing the lives of your family and your valuable property—you are causing yourself anxiety every time you think of the unprotected grate.

Get a spark guard today. We have many styles. You can get a very good one for \$1.50.

B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd.
Phone 82 825 Fort St.

Victoria Carnival Week, Aug. 4 to 9

Someone Will Make Good Profits on These— Why Not You?

Look over this list of four offerings; every one of them represents a snap in its particular district. Why not buy one or more?

HAMIOTA STREET, near Uplands carline—Splendid new residence district; 50x125 level, good view, extends to street at rear, giving two frontages. Only \$1500; 1-4 cash.

SHELBOURNE STREET, close to Ryan Street—40x172, excellent site. Only \$1050; 1-4 cash.

KING'S ROAD, near Mount Stephen—First-class lot, 60x115. Only \$1550; 1-4 cash.

AVEBURY STREET, between King's Road and Haultain—50x120. Only \$1200; 1-4 cash.

Phone or Call Regarding Any of These This Week

Tracksell, Douglas & Co.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

All kinds of Insurance written.

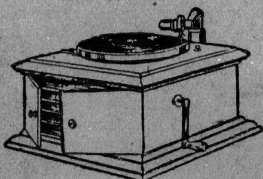
722 Yates Street Phones 4176 and 4177

Some Day You Will Surely Own a

Gramophone or Victrola

Why not enjoy the pleasure now?

Price **\$29** Cash **\$5.00**
With Ten Records Monthly **\$5.00**



LARGEST STOCK OF RECORDS IN THE CITY

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE, LTD.

1104 Government Street

JUST ARRIVED

Unecda Biscuits,
Saratoga Wafers,
Saltina Biscuits

A nice line of very finest goods.

ERSKINE'S GROCERY

Phone 106
Cor. Johnson and Quadra Streets.

L. E. JONES
CHIROPODIST

Corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, callouses,
fissured and sweaty feet scientifically
treated.

Child Gifts
Baby spoons, children's
sets, food pushers, etc.,
are appropriate. If
they are stamped
1847 ROGERS BROS.
they represent the highest
quality silver plate.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
Best tea sets, dishes, wafers,
etc., are stamped
MERIDEN BRITCO
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

Big display of valuable prizes com-
mencing Saturday, at D. Spencer, Ltd.
windows cor. View and Douglas Sts.
Go to the Eagles' Grand Masque Ball
Friday night, February 14th, Connaught
Hall.

SAANICH TO SELECT RESIDENT ENGINEER

Council Will Also Appoint a
Sanitary Inspector and Add
to Police Force—School
Estimates Adopted.

The South Saanich Municipal Council yesterday received from the School Board their estimates for the current year of the amount which they will depend on the council to furnish. This year, the increase in the number of teachers and the number of new buildings needing insurance and caretakers is responsible for the increase of some \$6000 over the amount required last year. The actual figures are: Salaries for six additional teachers, \$9000; insurance on new buildings, \$1130; caretakers, \$1610, and the total amount asked from the council is \$20,000; against \$13,500 asked last year.

Altogether, \$36,000 expenditure is estimated for, and the balance is met by the grant from the Government and sewage standing on the school Board credit at the end of the last financial year.

Mr. W. Campbell gave the council some further information as to the plans of the board and the progress being made on the many new schools at present in course of construction.

Accepts Invitation

The council accepted an invitation from the city to send a deputation to attend a conference between representatives of Victoria, Esquimalt and Oak Bay for the discussion of all matters relating to sewerage, water supply, electric lighting, and so forth, in which they were jointly interested.

A report from the Health and Morals Committee was presented by Councillor Williams advocating the appointment of an experienced, mounted constable to reside in Ward 2, and also the appointment of Mr. H. Little, the present constable, as sanitary, license and building inspector. In doing so, he made a strong plea that the time had now arrived when both better police protection was necessary, and also the appointment of a special officer as sanitary inspector under the control of the Health and Morals Committee. The move dissented from certain parts of the report, but on the motion being put the report was adopted.

For Permanent Engineer

The council also decided on the recommendation of the Works Committee that the time has now come when they must appoint a permanent engineer, and accordingly applications for the post are at once to be invited. Councillor McGregor, in presenting the Finance Committee's report, which criticized the methods at present in vogue in the municipal office, expressed his sense of the necessity of obtaining from the auditor a monthly audit of all accounts before their being passed by the Finance Committee, and it was decided to call for applications for the office of auditor for the current year. Mr. J. R. Carmichael was appointed as assessor, with instructions to proceed with the preparation of the roll for 1913.

Other business taken up included the consideration of some six or seven plans of proposed subdivisions, all of which were passed subject to the road superintendent's report, and also conditionally on allowance being given to enable all roads to be of full sixty-six feet in width.

An application by Messrs. Cuthbert & Company for the lowering of Swan Lake by four feet, under local improvement, was refused, as also a request for a Chinese laundry in Garden City, which would depend for sewerage on a septic tank. A memorandum of requirements which are insisted on by the council when subdivision plans are sent in is to be printed and furnished to all surveyors on application.

C. P. R. SHOWS INCREASE

Statement Just Issued Shows an Increase in Earnings of 18 Per Cent in Gross and 11 Per Cent in Net

MONTREAL, Feb. 8.—Gains of approximately 18 per cent in gross and 11 per cent in net earnings are shown by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the half-year ended December 31 last. The statement for December makes possible the following comparison of earnings in the last six months of 1912 and 1911 respectively:

	1912	1911	% Inc.
Gross	\$12,328,191	\$10,228,245	20.58
Expenses	(6,298,039)	(5,098,118)	23.54
Net	\$6,030,152	\$5,130,127	17.35

The increase in net earnings in December, as in November, was of moderate proportions, compared with several already reported in the current fiscal year of the company. The November gain was only \$270,772, and that for December, \$289,989. For the half-year, however, the increase in net amounts to \$2,660,904, a monthly average gain of about \$443,600, and equal to 10.9 per cent, as compared with an increase of \$1,853,539, or 8 per cent, reported, this time a year ago, for the latter half of 1911.

Gross and net earnings for each of the six months since the beginning of the new fiscal year on July 1 last are as follows:

	Gross	Net
July	\$12,082,296	\$4,448,174
August	11,579,793	4,250,502
September	11,040,297	5,040,887
October	11,252,495	4,238,129
November	12,218,278	4,395,719

The December statement of the company follows:

	July 1 to Dec. 31, 1912	Dec. 31, 1911	% Inc.
Gross earnings	\$12,328,191	\$10,228,245	20.58
Working expenses	(6,298,039)	(5,098,118)	23.54
Net profits	\$6,030,152	\$5,130,127	17.35

In December, 1911, the net profits were \$4,186,789.28, and from July 1 to December 31, 1911, the net profits were \$24,470,247.64. The gain in net profits is, therefore, for December, \$2,660,904.25, and from July 1 to December 31, \$24,470,247.64.

The Shrine of Fashion

Six Days of Gigantic Unloading

Will Bring Our 11-Day Unloading Sale to a Close

Read this Ad. carefully over and you will come with the many large purchasers starting Monday morning and that will continue to overcrowd our store for these last six days of our "\$50,000 overstocked" eleven-day Unloading Sale. Prices may seem ridiculous to you but we must enforce urgent unloading. We have reassembled all odd lots, broken lines, soiled garments, discontinued lines, etc., of high-class ladies' and children's outfitting which we will feature at prices lower than ever. As well as some 400 travelers' samples of Spring model suits. Remember this Unloading Sale only lasts another six days. Don't put off a day, but be among the early shoppers tomorrow morning for the best of satisfaction.

\$17.50 Buys a \$30 Spring Model Suit Monday

Such an unheard-of offering so early in the season and for new, up-to-the-moment styles—not left-overs or last season's Suits, but fresh, newly unpacked Spring Model Suits, that are correct in every detail, designed by the most experienced cutters and finished throughout with the best of workmanship. Styles showing the new cut-away, decidedly short coat and new skirt features. Materials are Bedford Cords, Whipcords, etc., in one or two-color striped effects. All have silk serge lining and would regularly sell at \$25.00 and \$30.00. Unloading Price \$17.50

Travelers' Samples of German Novelty Coats at Half

In long seven-eighths length, in fine quality peau de soie silks, and all-over applied effects; styles are very numerous, featuring deep novelty collar and turn-back cuff effects; shown in black only. Regular prices \$45 to \$100. Unloading prices \$22.50 to \$50.00

Silk and Satin Underskirts at Half Price and Less

An excellent variety of serviceable quality imported satin and silk underskirts in an over-abundance of colors and styles. At \$4.35 and \$7.50 you will find values worth double, and as well as these we have the less expensive lines priced for unloading.

Swiss Knit Combinations at \$1.35

Regular sold as high as \$2.50; in fine imported Swiss knit combinations; have fancy embroidered yokes in no-sleeve, knee or ankle length styles; while others are high neck, short sleeves, button down front styles; in light cream color. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50. Unloading at \$1.35

45c for Vests and Drawers to 85c

In wool and cotton mixtures, good wearing quality in a medium weight; vests come long sleeves in white or cream, with natural or white drawers, in open or closed styles. Regular 85c. Unloading price 45c

25c for Fancy Undervests to 50c

In fine cotton and fife weaves, have fancy or plain yokes, in short or long sleeves. Regular 35c to 50c. Unloading price 25c

\$1.50 to \$13.50 Child's Lawn Dresses to Unload at 95c to \$7.35

For ages 2 to 12 years, in slightly soiled white lawn dresses, with dainty trimming of lace, embroidery and ribbon bows. A variety of styles to select from. These will go rapidly at unloading prices, from 95c to \$7.35

35c to 65c Fancy Weave Veilings Unloading at, Per Yard, 20c

With an added lot to this assortment this is a seemingly ridiculous low price. We are overstocked on these. They come in the newest and most wanted weaves in all colors. Regular sold to 65c. Unloading at, per yard, ... 20c

Ladies' Gingham Wash Dresses Unloading at \$2.50 and \$3.50

AT \$2.50—Slightly soiled gingham and chambray dresses in ladies' sizes, self contrasting and embroidery trimmed; good fitting; all the lighter shades. Regular to \$10. Unloading at \$2.50

AT \$3.50—Comprising similar styles as above, in fine quality chambrays, linens, etc., nicely trimmed and well finished; these have regularly sold from \$10 to \$17.50. Unloading at \$3.50

Now Showing
Advance
Styles in
Spring Millinery

Finch & Finch

Yates Street

Ladies' Outfitters

300 Travelers' Sample Spring Model Suits \$25, \$27.50 and \$37.50

Above prices are well represented in a large variety of the natty Spring styles, showing the new belted at back and cut-away effects; materials are in large variety of fashions, newest suiting weaves, in an abundance of colors, as well as a goodly showing of plain grey and navy serges, strongly featured this season. Regular prices \$35 to \$50. Unloading prices \$25, \$27.50 and \$37.50

Balance of Our Furs Must Go—Note Prices

What few Furs we have left must be sold regardless of our loss in doing so, as we do not intend carrying one over to next season. Minks, ermines, Persian lamb, squirrel, fox, mink marmos, regularly sold from \$225 to \$10, are unloading at \$112.50 to \$5.00

\$3.00 Spring Style Lawn Waists Go on Monday at 95c

In fine sheer mulls and lawns with neat lace and embroidery trimmings, cut in high or low neck style with short or three-quarter sleeve. These are all new Spring styles, in sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40; extra good at \$3.00. Unloading price 95c

AT \$2.75—Values to \$6.50, in fine lingerie waists in a numerous variety of styles, in high or low neck, dainty embroidered or lace trimmed; while they last at \$2.75

AT \$3.50—A new ratine shirt-waist that would regularly sell at \$4.50; has pique robespierre collar and cuffs to match; three-quarter sleeve, and hem-stitched silk tie; all sizes. Reg. \$4.50, now \$3.50

Whitewear Grouped in Price Lots

In the whitewear section we anticipate a steady rush all next week. Prices will be featured lower than ever; all styles grouped together and priced for quick unloading. Knowing the high quality of Finch underwear priced as you'll find it Monday, should entice you to pay an early visit to this section.

Children's Hose 3 Pairs for \$1.00

In Penman's celebrated Little King brand, in fine 1 and 1 1/2 rib, all wool, seamless cashmere; a guaranteed fast color hose, in black and tans; all sizes, from 5 inch to 8 1/2, regularly sold as high as 45c. Unloading price, 3 pairs for \$1.00

25c for Hosiery Oddments to 50c

In ladies' and children's sizes, in all wool, seamless cashmere, fine fife and cotton threads; plain blacks and tans or embroidered and lace effects. Although these are all odd left-over stocks, there is a full range of sizes. Regular 40c to 50c. Unloading price 25c

50c for Penman's 75c Hosiery

In fine, all wool seamless knit cashmere hose, full fashioned leg, in all blacks or with natural wool sole; sizes 8 1/2 to 10 inch, and regular 75c quality. Unloading price 50c

VICTORIA CARNIVAL WEEK—August 4 to 9, 1913

VERY CHOICE ALL NEAR TO ACREAGE VICTORIA

100 Acres with 640 Feet of Waterfrontage—Can be bought for only, per acre \$700
Quarter cash, balance spread over four years.

57 Acres on the 4 Mile Circle—Covered with oak trees, and situated nice and high. Well suited for subdividing. Price per acre only \$1800
One-fourth cash.

Chicken Ranch, Near Elk Lake—Can be bought immediately for, per acre \$175
Quarter cash.

7 Acres on the 2 Mile Circle—All of which is in orchard. Present price is but \$35,000
Good terms.

Monk, Monteith & Co. Ltd.

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange
Corner Government and Broughton Streets Phone 1402

Clearance of Afternoon Dresses Many Charming Models

The skill of the modiste is plainly evident in the selecting of the materials and dictating the lines of these lovely dresses. There is about them a reminiscence of Paris, but modified to suit the well-proportioned figures of Canadian women. Clearing them all at \$14.75. See them before the assortment is lessened.

EXCLUSIVE STYLES IN OUR NEW SPRING SUITS

Which have just lately arrived. They are light grey tweeds, worsteds and navy blue serges in unusually distinctive models, at prices of \$25, \$27.50 and \$35.

PRETTY SILK WAISTS FOR YOUR SPRING SUIT AT \$3 AND MORE

Dynes & Eddington
HIGH-CLASS LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

Phone 3983 728 Yates Street



ENGINEERS' REQUIREMENTS

'Monogram' And Other High Grade Lubricating Oils

Can always be satisfactorily met at Marvin's. We know what they want and how they treat it, and there is no more extensive and comprehensive stock on the coast. Here are a few reminders:

SHEET PACKINGS, "Kilmerite," "Wallerite," "Reverlight" and "Rainbow" brands.

ASBESTOS CLOTH, with wire insertion and Sheet Asbestos in all thicknesses.

GASKETS for Manholes and Handholes.

ASBESTOS TAPE.

PUMP PACKING, ordinary and square, Flax and Mica-Flax.

"Aibany" "Arctic" and "Monogram" Greases

WASTE OF ALL KINDS AND IN ANY QUANTITY

THE SHIP CHANDLER'S **E. B. Marvin & Co.** **WE KEEP THINGS SHIP SHAPE**
1202 WHARF STREET PHONE 15

More Help for the Merchant

Our Retail Advertising has increased so rapidly that we find it necessary to go ahead for further expert assistance. This incurred considerable expense, but we are determined to give Victoria Merchants an advertising service second to none on the Pacific Coast. Our new man is one of the leading RETAIL men of the day and he will take over the supervision of that Department.

Our Real Estate Advertising Department

IS NOW handling more Real Estate Advertising than any other Agency in Canada. Two campaigns extending from Coast to Coast are well under way, preliminary work for others is in course of preparation. THIS DEPARTMENT gives its whole time to Real Estate subjects. Their knowledge, experience and skill are at your service.

The Hutcharm Company

One of the two only advertising agencies west of Winnipeg recognized by the Canadian Press Association.
418-419-420 Central Building Phone 3233

BIRTHDAY CAKES AND CHRISTENING CAKES

Appropriately decorated. Give the youngsters a treat for their birthday.

CLAY'S—Bakers and Confectioners

NEWS OF THE CITY

Victoria Devotions—The monthly meeting of the Victoria Devotions was held at the Friend's Hall in Courtney Street on Friday evening. The president, Mr. C. B. Daniel, and about fifty members were present.

To Install Seismograph—Mr. F. Napier Denison, of the Meteorological Office, is inspecting the weather station at Nanaimo, and is also installing one of his own self-recording seismographs in the mine of the Western Pulp Company.

Dance at Royal Oak—The Victoria Farmers' Institute held their annual concert and dance at Royal Oak Hall on Friday evening. The programme was a varied one, and consisted of songs, recitations and two comic tableaux.

Woman's Auxiliary—The regular committee meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society was held at the Alexandra Club on Friday, March 7. Various reports of the society's work were given in, and it was decided to hold the annual meeting on Friday, March 14, at 7:30 p.m. at the Alexandra Club.

Fire Damages Dwelling—Fire which originated from a spark from the chimney did about \$400 worth of damage to the dwelling of Mr. A. C. Plummer, 535 Pemberton Road, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. When the fire brigade arrived the flames were bursting out of the gable window in the roof of the billiard room. A portion of the roof was destroyed and water did damage to contents to the extent of about \$200.

Gordon Melville Wounded—Letters received from Arrowhead yesterday report the serious wounding of Gordon Melville, a former well known resident of this city now living in the little Kootenay settlement of Beaton. It is said that Melville had been brooding over domestic misunderstandings and sought relief therefrom in death.

To Award Contracts—Early in this week announcement is looked for in connection with the award of contracts for construction of a fifteen-and-a-half mile section of the Canadian Northern Pacific on this Island—this being the short cut-off to Victoria, intended to connect with the Gulf ferry terminals at Union Bay. Tenders for the work were last week received in considerable number at the company's offices in Vancouver.

To Donate \$5,000—During the visit to Victoria a few days ago of Mayor Shaw and Ald. Johnson and Mainwaring, of Nanaimo, these representatives of the Coal City had the pleasure of a short interview with the Minister of Agriculture in the course of which assurances were renewed of the government's intention to make a donation of \$5,000 toward the erection of the new buildings of the Nanaimo Agricultural Association. Admirable plans for the improvement have been drawn by Architect Arthur W. Hawes.

A. B. C. Winter Concert—The members of the Shakespeare Adult Bible Class of the Esquimalt Methodist church gave another of their series of winter concerts last Monday evening. Rev. Thomas Keyworth, pastor of the church, presided. Among the items on the programme was a clarinet solo by Mr. Hinde; cornet solos by Mr. Young, various recitations by Mrs. Myers, and vocal solos by Miss Gillespie and Miss Millar. Mr. Davies acted as accompanist. Miss Mead, Miss Beede, Mr. Cook and Mr. Golden took part in the programme.

Lighting of Oak Bay Avenue—A movement is on foot among the residents on Oak Bay Avenue to obtain cluster lighting on that principal thoroughfare of the municipality, and a deputation, headed by Mr. H. R. Pullen, hopes to wait on the Oak Bay Council this week to lay a petition before them in regard to it. The hope expressed is that before long not only will Pandora Street be lit, but also to sea, but also brilliantly lighted, and so add one more to the many handsome thoroughfares of the city and its environs when traversed by night.

Important Meetings—Meetings of the very greatest importance to the practical development of British Columbia by essential avenues of access and communication are those to be held here on Wednesday and Thursday next in connection with the Provincial Road Superintendents' annual convention. The evening sessions promise to be peculiarly attractive to the general public, especially those at which descriptions are to be given (illustrated with many lantern views) of the wonders of British Columbia's great playground and pleasuring place in Strathcona Park. The Alexandra Club will be the theatre of interest in this connection, an invitation to attend being extended to any one interested.

Loads on Saanich Roads—The authorities in South Saanich are enforcing strictly the regulations which prohibit the transportation of heavy loads on tires under a certain width, and at the last court held at the municipal hall last week, Thomas Heard, employed by Joseph Heaney, and Duncan Fraser, employed by the John Transfer Company, were each fined \$10 and \$2.50 costs for hauling loads of over 2,000 pounds on tires under four inches in breadth. The by-law under which these summons were issued fixes the loads and width of tires as follows: Two-inch and under four-inch tires, 2,000 lbs.; four-inch and under five-inch, 5,000 lbs.; five-inch and under six-inch, 6,500 lbs.; six-inch and under seven-inch, 8,000 lbs.; seven-inch and under eight-inch, 10,000.

Council Committee to Meet—Consideration of the work to be done in the city parks this year will be had at a meeting of the parks committee of the city Council tomorrow morning at 1:30 o'clock. Among matters to be dealt with will be a request for permission to construct a refreshment room at the George Park and the application of Mr. Stewart White for permission to put on an open air musical entertainment during the summer months at Beacon Hill Park. The home committee will hold a session at 11:15 o'clock tomorrow morning when the estimates for the year will be considered and at 11:30 o'clock the electric light committee will convene to deal with a number of minor items of business referred to it.

Daughters of Empire—A very interesting event took place on Thursday afternoon, when the Esquimalt Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire was formed at the home of Mrs. G. F. Mathews. Mrs. Home, acting regent of the Municipal Chapter of Victoria, presided, and Mrs. R. S. Day, organizing secretary, traced the history of the order and gave a full account of its early history. The chapter was formally organized by special resolution, and the following officers elected: Regent, Mrs. G. F. Mathews; first vice-regent, Mrs. J. B. Foulds; second vice-regent, Mrs. (Major) Mills; secretary, Mrs. C. W. Petersen; treasurer, Mrs. Rose; standard-bearer, Mrs. J. Fortescue Foulkes.

Pupils' Recital Pleases—The pupils' recital yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Musical Club, was a pleasant event. The playing of the little girls was wonderfully good considering their age. Little Dorothy Dean, who was barely six years old, touched all hearts as her baby fingers played "The Flower Song." Alice Neal has improved since last year, and her teacher's gold medal, which was presented by the president, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, in a few kind words, was well earned by the industrious and talented little one. The attention of the listeners was called to the sweet, pure voice of Miss May Tolle and the promising baritone of Mr. Boyce Combe. Like the good wine which was kept to the last, the playing of the concert by Miss Kay and Miss Margaret Tilly sent the audience away pleased and grateful.

Sympathetic Response—In response to an appeal made in The Colonist yesterday, a sum of \$22.20 has already been collected on behalf of Mr. W. Barker and family, who are in destitute circumstances through the former's inability to obtain work, as he is the victim of epileptic fits. The Colonist will continue to receive subscriptions until it is considered that sufficient money has been collected to meet the pressing needs of the family, and, if possible, provide a small fund towards the future. The amounts already subscribed are as follows: Miss A. Saunders, \$2; Mr. Vargess, \$1; Colonel Office, \$4.50; Mr. J. A. Ross, \$1; Mrs. C. M. \$1; P. F. \$1; C. M. \$1; Mrs. Cooper, \$1; Butts, \$1; Mr. A. G. Sargison, \$1; Mrs. Tom Hawkins, \$1; Mrs. W. J. Stephens, \$2.50; Sympathizer, \$1; Mr. W. Jensen, \$1; Mr. C. \$1; Mrs. W. Jensen, \$1; Mr. W. E. \$1; J. \$1; Soldier, \$1; Mr. Henry Callow, \$1; and Mr. Sprinkle, \$1.

Sergeants' Entertain—The sergeants of the 88th Fusilier Regiment were at home last night at their headquarters in the Green Block, and entertained, in addition to Lieut.-Col. Hall, Major Beale and Major Weales, representatives of the different military units of the city and of the British Campaigners. Sergeant-Major Green presided, and, after the toast of "The King," songs were given by Sergeant Muir, Colour-Sergeant G. Moore, Mr. J. E. Grosvenor, Mr. Williams and Corporal Birch, and recitations by Major Beale and Mr. Grosvenor, Captain J. R. Cullen and Mr. Burnett, playing several piano selections. The toast of "The Officers," proposed by Sergeant Wolfe, was drunk with musical honors, and then Major Beale outlined the idea of the naval and military tournament which it is proposed to hold this year in Victoria Week, and for which he solicited the aid of everyone connected with the regiment. The funds of this, he mentioned, would be devoted entirely to naval and military charities. It was conducted under sanction from Ottawa, and they had promise of entries from Calgary regiments. As it would cost in the neighborhood of \$5000 to get up, he emphasized the necessity of everyone doing their utmost to make it a success, and reminded his hearers that the naval and military tournament in London had handed over to service charities no less a sum than \$80,000.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological Office, Victoria, B. C., at 5 P. M., February 9, 1913.
SYNOPSIS

The pressure has decreased on the coast but remains high over the Rocky Mountain region. Snow is falling at Prince Rupert and rain at Triangle Head, but weather conditions prevail throughout almost the entire Western portion of the continent. It has become warmer in California and in the Pacific Provinces another high area is causing colder weather.

	Min.	Max.
Vancouver	32	41
Nanaimo	34	40
Prince Rupert	22	30
Alto	24	30
Calgary, Alta.	9	24
Winnipeg, Man.	1	16
Portland, Ore.	28	35
San Francisco	51	63

Highest .. 41.0
Lowest .. 22.0
Average .. 36.0
Bright sunshine, 7.50.

To Builders and Contractors

Before ordering material for interior finishing, examine

Am-I-Wud Panelling
In Plain and Hardwood Finish
Samples and Prices on Application

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf St. Phone 116.

New Prints

A shipment of good English Washable Prints to hand in dark and light colors. Special value at, per yard 15¢

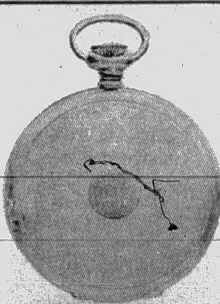
New Gingham

In plain colors and checks—the best at, per yard 15¢ Also

New Embroideries, New Flouncings

G. A. Richardson & Co.

Victoria House
635 Yates Street
Agents for Butterick Patterns.



Watches Low in Price Yet Dependable

They wear well, look neat and are reliable timekeepers. Come in some day this week and ask to see some of the Watches we mention below:

17-Jeweled, silver case, \$15.00
Solid silver, \$10 to \$20.00
W. H. Wilkerson, nickel movement, gun metal, nickel case, ... \$5.00
Wilkerson Special, 20-year gold filled, ... \$12.00
Also a good line at \$1, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3, and \$4.50
Wilkerson Watches Guaranteed

W. H. Wilkerson
THE JEWELER
915 Government Street



Rule or Reason

About the division of your property when you are gone:

Are you leaving that matter to inflexible legal rules, or settling it in accordance with your own desires?

Do you wish your wife to be protected, or are you willing to have the bulk of your estate pass to other relatives—possibly distant ones?

Better consult our officers about making a will.

Dominion Trust Company, Ltd.

909 Government Street
HUGH KENNEDY
Local Manager

ONLY 15¢

A Package, Genuine English Crumpets At

TEA KETTLE

1119 Douglas St., Opp. Market Theatre

The Alvensleben Daily Gazette

Sunday Morning, February 9th, 1913.

Some little while ago we wrote that the Island's day of prosperity was dawning.

Now comes the news that the survey work for the Seymour Narrows bridge is to be undertaken at the earliest possible moment, and the city has every reason for congratulations upon this great step towards the realization of the future.

The bridge will be of incalculable benefit to the city as well as the rest of the

Island, and the completion of the preliminary survey work will see a great advance in property values, not only along the lines of railway, but also throughout the terminal districts of the city itself.

In view of this, the following is of great interest to investors, and we shall be pleased to point out the many advantages it possesses for profitable purchase.

180 Acres

17 miles from Victoria, 40 to 60 acres good agricultural land, balance timber, close to Government road, and only 1 mile from C.N.R. Good creek running through property. Splendid marine view. Priced for immediate sale at, per acre \$20

Quarter cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 7 per cent.

ESTATES MANAGED AGREEMENTS OF SALE PURCHASED

MONEY TO LOAN RENTS COLLECTED

German-Canadian Trust Co., Ltd.

639 Fort Street Phones 2445-6

Redfern Jewelry

As the Hall Mark on sterling silver, so is the name Redfern on diamond and pearl jewelry. It stands for quality of materials, the best workmanship, and the perfect combination of the two that produces the exquisite jewels for which we are noted.

REDFERN & SON

The Diamond Specialists

1211-1213 Douglas Street Established 1862



This Modern Bungalow For Immediate Sale

5 Beautiful Rooms, with paneled walls and beamed ceilings, electric fixtures, leaded lights, built-in buffet, bookcases, etc.
Full Basement with cement floor, concrete foundation.
"Dutch" Kitchen with cooler. Bath finished in white enamel.
Large Lot, in finest residential section in city.

This is an exceptional opportunity for the man who wishes a thoroughly up-to-date home on the easiest of terms.

PRICE ONLY \$9000

Cash \$1900—Balance as rent.

Bungalow Construction Co.

1211-1213 DOUGLAS STREET

Cowichan Lake Waterfront

WE have for sale the last remaining block of choice lake frontage, containing 80 acres, with 1,240 feet waterfront. Land is logged off, excellent clover growth, first quality sandy loam, clay subsoil, two-thirds level, balance rising, overlooking the lake. This would subdivide advantageously.

At prevailing prices this property is easily worth \$300 per acre. We can offer it for \$210 per acre for a short time only. Terms easy.

BRITISH COLUMBIA INVESTMENTS

636 View Street Phones 3246 and 4289

EVENING GOWNS

We have the materials.
We have the trimmings.
We have the tailors.

Prices
From
\$20

1501-3 Government St. Cor. of Cormorant *Oriental Importing Co.* Phone 2852. P. O. Box 201

Victoria Carnival Week, August 4 to 9, 1913

A CHRISTIE SHOE—HONEST RIGHT THROUGH

Every Lady Should Know **Sorosis Shoes**
PERFECTLY STYLISH—EXQUISITELY MADE
Because they are the aristocrats of the Shoe world. Button and lace in perfect leathers in keeping with the most stylish suits or dresses, \$6.00 to \$5.00

PHONE
131

Christies Corner Government and Johnson

CIGARS

To Advertise Our High Grade

H. B. PANATELAS

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY

10c Each, four for 25c; \$1.75 per box of 25;
\$3.00 per box of 50.

In Strengths, Claro, Col. Claro and Colorado.

Take Advantage of This Opportunity and Purchase a Box Today.

THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Wine, Spirit and Cigar Stores: 1312 Douglas Street
Open Till 10 p.m. The House of Quality Phone 4253

Electric Fixtures

We have a large assortment from which to select, with
PRICES TO SUIT ALL

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

Phone 643 Electrical Contractors 1507 Douglas St.
Opposite City Hall

WE ARE JOINT OWNERS AND SOLE AGENTS OF

FORT GEORGE TOWNSITE

On the main line of the G. T. P. Transcontinental and the Northern Railway, the Fort George townsite is situated on the main line of the Pacific and Great Northern Railway.

Also on the line of all railroads building or projected through Central British Columbia and the Peace River District.

And at the junction of over one thousand miles of navigable waterways.

FORT GEORGE

Fort George will be the wholesale supply point, the manufacturing and railroad center for the Great Northern Empire of Central and Northern B. C. and the Peace River District containing over one hundred million acres of rich agricultural, mineral, timber and coal lands.

There will be some cities and many towns and villages in this vast rich territory, but large or small they must pay tribute to

Fort George.

Which will be apparent to all who investigate intelligently. Many fortunes will be made in business and investments by those who write or call today. For special prices on inside business lots, maps, plans, photos, etc., see

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd.
Paid-Up Capital, \$250,000
654 Vancouver Block, Vancouver, B. C.

Spring Suits

Naturally, you want fit as well as style. We give both.

Ah Hoy

Ladies' and Gents' Tailor
1428 GOVERNMENT STREET

Be a Handy Man

Around your home—it will pay you, both in pleasant work and in money saved. Use good tools and get satisfaction out of your work.

Hammers, \$1.00 to 25c
Screw Drivers, 60c to 10c
Wrenches, 90c to 25c
Chisels, \$1.25 to 15c
Saws, \$2.50 to 25c
Squares, \$1.50 to 25c
Levels, \$1.75 to 25c
Rules, \$1.50 to 10c
Braces, \$3.00 to 75c

Try Brown's for the handy Tools.

R. A. Brown & Co.

1302 Douglas St. Phone 3712
A dozen steps from Yates

SALVATION ARMY CHIEF HERE AGAIN

Commissioner Rees and Staff Pay Flying Visit to Coast—Extending Work in Victoria and Vancouver.

Commissioner Rees, chief of the Salvation Army in Canada, and his staff, arrived in the city yesterday on a flying visit in connection with the internal working of the organization. It is proposed to considerably extend the social end of the work in the capital pending the immigration act. A large number of the army's people to the Coast this year.

The commissioner stated that the army officials were fully alive to the wonderful development going on here and that it is his intention to keep the work of the army abreast of the times. "In Victoria and Vancouver," he said, "it will be necessary for us to greatly extend our operations as we are convinced that this section of the Dominion is bound to claim an increasing number of men and women who will immigrate through the army's agency.

To Bring Out Immigrants
"During the present year it is proposed to bring out several thousand immigrants from the Old Country. These, of course, will be scattered all over the country, but it is very obvious to me and my colleagues in the work that a great many of them will find their way out to the wonderful Pacific Coast. In that connection I would like to say that this year we will be able to do great work more than formerly in the way of placing labor on the farms of the country, through the special grant of the Dominion Government for this specific purpose. It has long been my idea that the farming work in the Dominion offered perhaps a better field for the outlet of the home superfluous labor than anything else, and naturally I welcomed the assistance offered us by the Government."

Commissioner Rees also drew attention to the memorial which it is proposed to erect in Toronto to the memory of the famous founder, General Booth. He stated that the sum of \$100,000 had been raised in three days for this purpose. Sir James Gibson, Governor of the Province of Ontario, had taken the matter up enthusiastically, and his example had been followed most loyally by the rest of the province. It was now possible to say that the memorial, which takes the form of a training college for cadets, will be started shortly. He was pleased to state that the city of Victoria had already contributed \$100 to the memorial, and he had every reason to believe that sum would be added to in the near future.

The commissioner is accompanied by Colonel B. Turner, chief immigration officer; Colonel Rees, social secretary; Brigadier Green and Adjutant Debo.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. J. M. Langley will not receive Monday, but will be at home the second Monday in March.

Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Aperghis have removed from 544 Simcoe Street to 516 Simcoe Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pringle returned home last Saturday after having spent the past ten months at Wainwright, Alta. En route to Victoria they spent a few days in Vancouver as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Thompson and were present at the golden wedding anniversary of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Pringle.

Mrs. Thomas Todd will be at home at Whitton, 1810 North Hampshire Road on the third Wednesday of every month.

Prof. E. W. Wickens is now convalescing after his recent severe illness.

Mrs. Stewart Williams, accompanied by her son and daughter, leaves tomorrow by the North Coast Limited and the Anchor Line, on a trip to the Mediterranean and European ports.

Mrs. E. Jones is leaving town tomorrow on a visit to England.

Mr. F. A. Kent left town yesterday on a short visit to the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McDermott and daughter are leaving tomorrow by the Northern Pacific on a visit to Southern California.

Mr. D. O. Cameron leaves today by the Northern Pacific on a visit to Colman, Texas.

Mrs. McClement and daughter, who have been visiting here for some time past, left yesterday for their home in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Swayne are leaving tomorrow by the Grand Trunk steamer and the Northern Pacific on a trip through California.

Mrs. Helen Russell has returned to the city after spending the past few weeks in Vancouver and Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford S. Davis have returned to Vancouver after a few days' visit with Victoria friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Paikner, of Vancouver, have been spending the past week with Victoria friends.

Miss Mansfield, of Vancouver, was a week-end visitor here.

TO BORROW MONEY WITHOUT INTEREST

New Mutual Loan Association Formed in Victoria Makes a Special Feature for Creditors

The Victoria Mutual Loan and Building Society, Limited, with a capital of \$25,000, has just been formed in the city. The directors are Messrs. A. G. Jackson, R. W. Douglas (of Truckee), Douglas & Co., C. A. Forsythe, C. A. Wm. F. Longley Pilkington (of Yeoman & Pilkington) and T. Edward Clark.

The principles upon which the society will conduct their operations are founded upon the well-known building society methods operated so successfully in Great Britain, with special provisions to meet Western conditions as prevailing in Victoria and Vancouver Island.

The special features which will probably appeal most strongly to the public are loans free of interest repayable by easy instalments spread over a number of years. Advances to the full value of the property which the society, through a special plan is able to do without risk to themselves or additional expense to the borrower—a clause in the rules making special provision for the relatives of "deceased" members, which in practice operates as a life insurance without the cost of a premium or the trouble of a medical examination and a savings bank which should yield at least 6 to 7 per cent on small savings.

Temporary offices have been secured at 4 Hibben-Bone block. Mr. Clark is acting as secretary. A public meeting is shortly to be held, when these details of further details will have an opportunity of attending. The society's business are the Merchants' Bank of Canada.

WAS RIGHTLY NAMED BUT WRONGLY PAID

Local Bank Makes Payment of \$1,000 to Wrong Mr. Watson—Now Seek to Locate His Whereabouts.

Whether it was due to design on the part of individual or not, the money, or whether, which appears to be the most reasonable explanation to the bank officials, it was by the merest coincidence, the local branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$1,000. That amount was recently paid to a person for whom it was not intended. Now the bank is seeking to locate his present whereabouts, while, in the meantime, having had to contribute a like amount to the individual to whom the money should rightfully have been paid.

The incident indicates how it is possible for a man with perfectly honest intentions to obtain \$1,000 which is not coming to him, and retain it, fondly believing it to be his own.

Recently the local branch of the bank received cable instructions to pay to W. J. Watson the sum of \$1,000, being money forwarded by friends in England. The cable came from the London office of the bank, and merely directed the payment without supplying other details. The customary mail instructions to W. J. Watson to call at the bank and identify himself were posted, and a day or two later an individual admitting to the name appeared at the bank. He identified himself by bringing along another, who, as secretary of the labor organization to which they both belonged, gave an identification which satisfied the bank officials and the money was paid over.

A few days later there appeared at the bank a W. J. Watson, associated with the Typo-Copier Company, who produced a cable stating that \$1,000 had been cabled to him through the Bank of Commerce. This Mr. Watson wanted the money, but it was not before the bank had cabled back to London to ascertain what Watson was meant that it was definitely discovered that the wrong Mr. Watson had got the money.

Investigation was immediately commenced. The Watson who got the money, it was ascertained, had for weeks before been telling his fellow workmen of his expectations that money would soon arrive for him from England, that he had been sent money before without to go back home, but he had always spent it, but that this time, when it came, he was off for England. When he received the bank's notification, addressed to the general delivery, his friends took it for granted the expected funds had arrived, and his friend who identified him at the bank had no other thought but that the money was his.

But immediately he received the money Watson prepared to leave the city, and did so on that afternoon's boat. Two days later the Watson actually entitled to the money put in his appearance.

SECOND ROUND IN THE SCOTTISH SOCCER CUP

The results of the games in the second round of the Scottish Cup played yesterday follow:

Glasgow Rangers 1, Hamilton Academical 1; Paisley 4, Milton 0; Third Lanark 0, Celtic 4; Arbroath 0, Patrick Thistle 4; Inverness 1, Hearts of Midlothian 2; Dunfermline 1; Airdrieonians 2, Ayr United 0; Clyde 0, East Stirlingshire 0; Queen's Park 4, Dundee Hibernians 3; Kilmarnock 5, Aberdeen 1; Falkirk 2, Morton 3; Dumbarton 1, Aberdeen 1; Dundee 5, Thornhill 0; Raith Rovers 5, Broxburn 0; St. Johnstone 3, East Fife 1; Motherwell 1, Hibernians 1.

Suffragettes on Hunger Strike

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—The three suffragettes who were sentenced recently to a month's hard labor for an attack on the windows of Dublin castle are now on a hunger strike. Mrs. Hopkins, one of them, is in such a serious condition that she was released today and sent to a hospital.

MEETS DEATH UNDER WHEELS OF WAGON

Harry Strahan, When Team Abruptly Starts, Is Thrown to Ground and Sustains a Fracture of the Skull.

Shaken off the seat of the heavy truck he was driving and falling over the side of the vehicle in such manner that the wheels passed over his head causing a fracture at the base of the skull, Harry Strahan, aged 30 years, was fatally injured last evening at 6:30 o'clock on North Douglas Street. He was taken to the police hospital to Dr. Bapty's office but succumbed en route.

Strahan had offered to drive the team, the property of Messrs. Jeeves & Company, contractors, to the stable to oblige a friend the regular teamster. With him on the seat was Captain Christianman, 107 George Road, with whom Strahan was to stay for the night. They called at the Auto Salon and on coming out mounted the seat. The horses made an abrupt start ahead just as Strahan was gathering up the lines. He was thrown off his balance and fell over the side of the wagon, his body descending in such fashion as to bring his head beneath the rear wheels which passed over it.

Mr. H. P. Newman, in his motor car came along at that moment and with assistance of placing the injured man in the machine to rush him to the hospital when the police patrol, summoned to the scene, arrived and Strahan's unconscious body was placed therein and hurried to Dr. Bapty's office.

Strahan had been a resident of the city for the past five years. He was a single man and an Englishman by birth and was employed by Messrs. Jeeves & Company. So far as is known he had no relatives in this country. Coroner Hart was notified. An inquest will probably be held tomorrow.

GREAT LIGHT JOCKEY DIES IN OLD COUNTRY

Fred Allsopp, one of the leading lightweights in the world, is dead at Poppleton, West Yorkshire, at the age of 45. He had a stroke last September and never properly recovered from it. Allsopp won the Derby on Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo, a 40 to 1 chance, in 1892, beating the famous Mr. La Fleche. It was a fluke, and Baron Hirsch's filly made mince-meat of Sir Hugo in the St. Leger, afterwards winning the Cambridgeshire in a canter with 3rd 10lb. up.

Altogether Allsopp rode 841 winners, among his principal victories besides the Derby being the Goodwood Plate on White Feather, Spindle Leg, and Carlton Grange; the Great Ebor on Le Calaisier, Lincolnshire Handicap on Clarence, Great Metropolitan on Soliman, and King's Messenger, Manchester Cup on The Docker, Royal Hunt Cup on Knight of the Thistle, and the Cambridgeshire on Marco. He began to lose his vigour towards the end of 1899, when the invasion of American jockeys was beginning to make its effects felt, and he did not ride after 1901.

It was curious he should decline under the American competition, for he was facile proficient at getting off, quite a lot of his races being won at the start.

Will Study French.—A club for the study of the French language will be organized, the members to meet one evening in the week at the Alexandra Club for a varied course of study. To complete the plan a meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Holden, 851 Port Street, on Thursday evening at half-past eight o'clock.

Mrs. Robert S. Day will receive on the first Thursday of each month at her residence, "Darren," Rockland Avenue. Rev. John Gibson Inkster, the newly inducted minister of the First Presbyterian Church, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Cochrane, 815 Linden Avenue.

OBITUARY NOTICES

BURNS.—The death occurred at Monrovia, California, on February 6, of Mrs. J. P. Burns, of North Vancouver. The deceased who was twenty-five, is survived by a husband and two small children, three brothers, Messrs. William Alexander, Robert Thomas and John Feden, and two sisters, Mrs. Moffat and Mrs. Allan, all of this city. The remains will be brought to Victoria for burial.

MACMILLAN.—The funeral of Miss MacMillan took place yesterday from the family residence, 1153 View Street, Rev. F. Tapscott officiating. There was a large attendance of friends, and many beautiful floral tributes covered the bier. The pallbearers were Mayor Beckwith, Messrs. J. S. Beckwith, A. J. Clyde, H. Moss, E. MacEachern, and J. H. MacEachern.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
DONALD—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Donald, 1615 Pembroke St., on Feb. 8, a daughter.

DIED
BURNS—At Monrovia, Cal., on Feb. 6th, Mrs. J. P. Burns, aged 25 years, wife of J. P. Burns, of North Vancouver. She leaves a husband and two small children and five brothers and two sisters of this city, William, Alex., Robt., Thomas and John Feden, Moffat and Mrs. W. Allen. The body will be brought to Victoria for burial on Monday. Vancouver papers please copy.

NOTICE

Court Camouan, No. 9283 A.O.F., held its regular meeting Tuesday evening, the 4th, at the Foresters' Hall Broad St., with a large attendance. After initiation, and the most pleasing routine business, the Court adjourned out of respect to the late Brother A. E. Cherry.

S. F. C. A. cases of cruelty. Phone Inspector Russell, 1221. Secretary's phone L1124.



The Piano That Stood the Water Test

When fire damaged the Empress Theatre on Friday last, the Gerhard Heintzman piano with which that theatre, in common with most of the leading theatres of Canada, is equipped was literally deluged with water from the firemen's hose. Yesterday it was brought to our warehouses to be set right. Except that it required retuning and thorough drying, it was absolutely unharmed and none the worse for its soaking.

Here is a practical demonstration of one of the strong features of the Genuine Gerhard Heintzman. With the ordinary piano the water would have played dire havoc; joints would have swelled; glued sections would have parted and the wooden parts generally would have been so seriously deranged as to have required arduous repair work.

Wood and metal are combined in the Gerhard Heintzman Piano in scientific proportions determined by long years of actual testing by master workmen who had but one aim—the attainment of the perfect piano.

A LIFETIME OF HOME HAPPINESS

Is what the GENUINE GERHARD HEINTZMAN PIANO—CANADA'S BEST PIANO—always brings to the family that buys it. Its sweet, clear tone is produced by the combined quality of all its parts; it is not a surface quality that quickly deteriorates with use. Gerhard Heintzman tone is lasting tone.

Having achieved the highest quality of tone and action, the builders of the Gerhard Heintzman Piano have produced a series of case designs that are worthy containers of the splendid instrument. For all purposes where a piano is required there is a Gerhard Heintzman which will give the MOST satisfaction and the GREATEST value for the amount expended.

The Gerhard Heintzman Piano costs no more than many inferior makes and is sold by us on very easy terms. Come in this week and hear and try this Piano. THE GENUINE GERHARD HEINTZMAN, CANADA'S BEST PIANO.

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music House

1231 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

"One Look Means a Lot"

\$300 CASH

And the balance 6, 12 and 18 months buys either one of two lots on Woodland Ave., near Douglas Street car line. Price, each \$900

NOTE—If you're looking for a lot or home that only calls for a small cash payment, then come and see us.

BASIL G. PRIOR

619 Trounce Avenue

Phone 4669

Victoria Carnival Week, August 4 to 9, 1913

"The Pork Shop"

Sheret Building

1116 BLANCHARD STREET

Opens on Monday

G. L. WRIGHT

Formerly of the February

Phone

"YE OLDE FIRM"

Why Musicians Prefer the

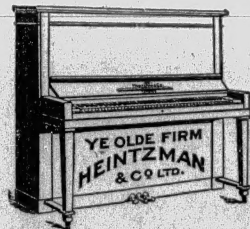
Heintzman & Company

Piano

WHEN loud and powerful chords are struck, however heavily, on a HEINTZMAN & COMPANY PIANO (there's only one make of HEINTZMAN pianos, and we sell that make) there is none of that sudden bluntness of sound which marks the playing of fortissimo passages on pianos of less perfect workmanship.



Under the still more searching test of extreme pianissimo passages the perfect action of the HEINTZMAN piano is equally revealed—its tone under the lightest touch is distinct and caressing to the ear. Compare it with the muffled sound of inferior pianos. Note, too, how the HEINTZMAN tone is brilliant without being metallic. It never becomes dull in the bass and wiry in the treble.



In brief, the HEINTZMAN piano is famous alike among musicians, manufacturers and the general public, having won a reputation for unvarying and unequalled excellence from the Atlantic to the Pacific—under all climatic conditions.

Remember, the name is "HEINTZMAN"—the glorious instrument which Canada is proud of—the instrument that indicates the cultured taste of the purchaser—the instrument that, although surpassing all others, may be purchased from us on accommodating terms.

GIDEON HICKS PIANO COMPANY

VICTROLA DEPARTMENT

The Real Heintzman Pianos—Victor-Victrolas and Records

Phone 1241

Government Street, Opposite Post Office

Phones 28
88, 1761Even in Such
Ordinary ThingsAn Easy
Choice
in Cheese

As cheese, butter and eggs there's a distinction in both quality and price at the West-End. See our special provision window today, then come in and buy your week-end supplies.

EGGS—Strictly Fresh Eggs at 45c; Picked Eastern Eggs at 35c and 30c

BUTTER—Our White Clover Leaf Butter is delicious—and absolutely pure—3 lbs. \$1.00

CHEESE—Camembert 35c box, Rochfort 60c lb., Gorgonzola 50c lb., English Stilton 60c lb., Limberger Cheeses 35c and 60c each, Edam Cheese \$1.00 each, Oregon Brick Cheese, per lb. 40c

FRESH MEATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. PORK SAUSAGES, SLICED HAM, ROAST PORK, HEAD CHEESE AND A SCORE OF OTHER DELICACIES.

'WEST-END'
GROCERY CO., LTD.

Corner Government and Broughton

Selling-Out Prices

Playing Cards; regular 10c, for, pack 5c
10-inch White Plates; regular \$1.50, for, dozen \$1.00
Gallon Milk Cans; regular 35c, each 20c
Gallon Oil Cans; regular 35c, for, each 20c

AT

C.C. Russell

Millinery & Dry Goods Importer. 1704 Douglas St.

MATTERS OF MOMENT IN WOMEN'S REALM

Fathers and Daughters

It is a pretty sight and one that is often seen on our streets to see a young father carrying his baby girl or leading her by the hand and listening to her merry prattle. The pride and delight of the father and the loving confidence of the little one are evident to the most careless observer and create sympathy among all but the most preoccupied of passers by. There are not many better omens of the future of Victoria than the great number of young couples who are making their homes among us.

We are pleased and gratified that so many successful people make Victoria their home. The money they spend and the influence their experience and sagacity have on the community is very beneficial. The following is a list of some of the people who confer upon the city which they have selected as their home, and proud as we are of the handsome residences they build, it is the young couples who are beginning life in our city, and their children, who are the hope of Victoria. Wherever they live or whatever they do, as long as they are virtuous and industrious, they help to increase the prosperity of the city and to create an atmosphere of optimism and progress. No one who is at all familiar with life in Victoria can have helped observing that there is a very large proportion of young married people in our city.

It may be a mistaken opinion, but so far as their appearance in public is concerned, one is led to conclude that fathers do not take the same interest in their growing and grown-up daughters as they did when they were babies. It is not a common sight to see fathers and schoolgirls come into town together. In the evenings, older girls often go to places of amusement in little groups, while their fathers remain at home, or seek their pleasure elsewhere. This is to be regretted.

There is no friendship more naturally beneficial than that between a father and daughter. Mutual love and confidence are at once the safeguard of the daughter and a tie that binds the father to his home. There are very few daughters who do not value above all things the approval of a kind and good father. Most girls are devoted worshippers, and it is an excellent thing when the daughter looks upon her own father as her ideal of what is noble and good.

It is well, then, that fathers should preserve the natural tenderness and pride which they feel in their little girls, and as they grow up and remain not only their guardians, but their companions and friends. Many a father who loves his daughter tenderly loses her confidence at the time when it is most important that he should retain it. No one can overstate the influence of a mother, but we have, in these days, become accustomed to a very false view of a father's position in the family. To treat his influence and authority as negligible is to make a fatal mistake. The touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still are never more missed than by the daughter who has known the inestimable blessing of a father's love.

Unhealthy Brooding

There is much good sense as well as sound philosophy in the following paragraph from an article written by Rev. Samuel McComb in Harper's Bazaar. There are not many women who do not need at some time to be reminded that they must refuse to look backwards and forwards.

"There is a genuine repentance; there is also its morbid counterfeit. It is against this latter that we must be on our guard. We will do well to recall in mind the wise words of R. L. Stevenson: 'If a thing is wrong, we should not dwell upon the thought of it, or we shall soon dwell upon it with inverted pleasure. A man may have a flaw, a weakness that unfits him for the duties of life, that spoils his temper, that betrays his integrity, that betrays him into cruelty.' It has to be conquered; but it must never be suffered to engross his thoughts. Or, again, take that uneasy questioning of one's physical sensations which goes by the name of hypochondria. The victim of this type of wretchedness is always concerned about his health, magnifies slight ailments, believes that he is threatened with all kinds of bodily diseases, and by the sheer power of an undisciplined imagination creates many of the symptoms of these diseases. Once this habit becomes deeply rooted, deliverance from it may be a long and difficult process, but a word of warning to those who may possibly feel its beginnings may prevent lifelong suffering. The wise rule is to leave the various processes of the body to the control of the unconscious without any interference from conscious thought. The less one thinks about his health the better, always premising that he obeys the laws of mental and bodily hygiene."

Beautiful Speech

Do mothers, teachers and daughters value highly enough our mother tongue and its capacity for giving pleasure? We are busy people. From the time a little girl goes to school till she graduates, it is considered necessary for her to work hard. Reading, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, geography, and later history, mathematics and foreign languages occupy her time in school and at home. Her voice is used chiefly on the playground and in formal recitations. Written tests and examinations take the place of oral work to a large extent in most class rooms. Is it to be wondered at that a girl's vocabulary should be that of the athletic field, and that though she may belong to a cultivated family, she should acquire the habits of speech of companions from homes with fewer advantages. A voice sweet, gentle and low, is not likely to result from such training.

And yet, this girl will, in whatever position she may occupy in life, speak almost constantly. As friend, as teacher, wife or mother, the sound of her voice, the words which she uses, will have an effect upon every one whom she meets. These will either please and soothe or annoy and irritate. While it is quite true that the disposition has great deal to do with the sound of a woman's

voice, education and training can counteract nature.

There are, among ourselves, many charming girls whose voices are unpleasant and whose expressions are not such as become educated, refined women. Is it not time that all who have anything to do with the education and training of girls devote more attention to this matter of speech. Educated women, in all parts of the British Empire, who have passed away, or who are now old ladies, spoke beautifully. In this matter there has not been that progress that should be looked for. While the graduate of the modern high school knows many things of which her grandmother was in ignorance, she is very seldom her equal in the art of gentle speech.

The Rising Generation

It is curious and interesting to learn that the people of the other parts of the Empire have exactly the same problems to solve as we have in Canada. The following article from a New Zealand paper, The Lyttelton Times, might, under similar circumstances, have been penned in any Canadian town. It is probable that in New Zealand, as here, there is much needless anxiety. Few people who have passed middle age, looking back on their own lives and the companions of their youth, will be ready to assert that their grandchildren are worse than they were at their age. The Times says:

"The young colonial is criticised from several points of view in our columns this morning, and it seems that some local people are disposed to endorse, in part at least, the severe condemnation expressed by Professor Adamson at the Science Congress in Melbourne. But we feel sure that the boys and girls are not nearly as bad as they are being painted. The undoubted loosening of home ties and the growing craving for entertainment and excitement are not healthy symptoms, and nobody who has the welfare of the young people at heart can watch these developments without some anxiety. But, on the other hand, an assumption that freedom necessarily, or even generally, degenerates into license, betrays a lack of intimate knowledge of the colonial youth of both sexes. There are black sheep in every flock, of course, but the average boy or girl is healthy-minded and often is helped to resist evil by the very knowledge which people of an older generation are ready to deplore. This view is supported by the testimony of two teachers, each holding an important position in the public school service, who say that the standard of conduct among the scholars is good. Curiously enough these authorities differ radically on the question of whether or not mixed classes are desirable, but their own evidence suggests strongly that the association of boys and girls in school has an excellent effect in preventing the growth of unwholesome ideas. The whole problem is primarily one for the parent, who are directly responsible when their children are through sheer ignorance of natural laws. But there is room still for an important extension of physiological subjects given in the schools and a real need for the reforms which Mr. Cunningham suggests, in the direction of giving capable women a larger official part in work which they are peculiarly fitted to perform. Even the appointment of women policemen need not be regarded as impracticable."

Bantley's Orchestra, assisted by Prof. Heaton, "some music" at the Eagles' Masquerade Ball, February 14th, at Commodore Hall.

MINIATURES

Small Exhibition of Works by MR. ERNEST LLOYD, V.P.S.M., London.

At J. Somerville & Sons, 1012 Government St.

HOUSES

BUILT

ON INSTALMENT PLAN

D. H. BALE

ARCHITECT, BUILDER

AND CONTRACTOR

Corner Fort and

Broughton Ave.

TELEPHONE 1140

JUST ARRIVED

A new line of 1913 "JACKSON CARS"

All are invited to call and inspect at

MAYNARD'S

Photo Stock House

715 Pandora St.

VICTORIA CARNIVAL WEEK—

August 4 to 9, 1913.

You Can Rely on Me

You can rely absolutely on what I tell you about Boys' Clothes, and my clerks must not, under any consideration, misrepresent me.

Sam Scott

Boys' Clothes Specialist.

736 Yates St. Phone 4098

Opp. Gordon's

Regular \$18.00, \$20.00 to \$25.00
Suits and Overcoats
\$14.50



We have picked from our regular stock Lonely Suits and Overcoats, which sold regularly at \$18, \$20 and \$25, and have placed them in one special lot for this week's selling at \$14.50.

You may select with the confidence that they are correct in style, color and pattern—made by two of the best manufacturers in Canada.

The colors are the new browns, grays and leather mixtures in fine imported cloths.

You can have your choice today, while they last, at

\$14.50

All Sizes

LOOK FOR THE RED ARROW SIGN

J. N. Harvey, Ltd.

614 and 616 Yates St., Victoria; also 125 and 127 Hastings St. West, Vancouver



LET THIS HOME BE YOURS

Homes like this make life worth while living. Every present-day facility for shortening the labor of the housewife—every modern convenience for giving comfort to the entire family. The interior is even more beautiful than the exterior suggests—and the home itself more attractive than it looks in the picture.

Situated on a 60x120 foot lot on McClure Street, between Cook and Linden, one of Victoria's best residential districts. Ten rooms—double drawing-room and music-room, dining-room, kitchen, bedroom and a den on the lower floor. Upstairs there are four bedrooms and a bath. Every room of a good size and well lighted. Full size basement, with toilet, furnace and stationary washbuds. Excellent garage. \$12,000, on easy terms. We are the exclusive agents and can give delivery immediately.

Phone or call at once.

Ward Investment Co., Ltd.

301, 301-A, 302 Jones Building, Fort Street

Phone 874



350,000

Fruit

Trees

In all the leading sorts, true to name. Also Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Climbers, Rhododendrons and, in fact, anything of merit for any garden. Largest and best assorted stock in the country. Get catalogue, or come and make personal selection.

LAYRITZ NURSERIES

CAREY ROAD, VICTORIA

PHONE M2054

"If It's Anything Electrical, We've Got It"

**A Chicken 10 1/2c
Dinner for**

Of course, we don't mean that the chicken and what goes with it will only cost 10 1/2c. We simply mean that with a

Hinton Electric Range

You can cook a chicken dinner for 10 1/2c. Come in and let us demonstrate.

Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

511 GOVERNMENT STREET

Capitals' Dangerous Rivals Who Are in Pursuit of Coast Hockey Championship



Vancouver seven who will be over to meet Victoria on Tuesday night. Left to right: Jack McDonald, left wing; Carl Kendall, centre; Harris, right wing; Cyclone Taylor, rover; Frank Patrick, forward; Alan Parr, goal.

WELSH CLUB IS IN HARD LUCK

Beaten by Students in Barnard Rugby Match Yesterday by Scant Margin of Two Points.

League Standing.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Law Students	6	0	2	12
Oak Bays	3	1	1	7
Wanderers	2	1	1	7
Victoria Welsh	1	1	1	7
James Bay	0	2	0	0

By a scant margin of two points, the score being 11 to 9, the Law Students beat the Welshmen in a Barnard Cup fixture at Oak Bay yesterday and they must admit that they were lucky to get away with a win. The losers' last kick to convert, the accomplishment of which would have meant a tie score, missed going over the bar by inches only, and on one occasion failed to pass on the part of Dai Thomas lost the Welsh Club an easy chance for a try.

The men from Wales fielded a very light but well organized team with a splendid back field combination. The muddy pitch made passing uncertain and under the circumstances the Welsh backs performed wonderfully well.

With the exception of short seasons in the beginning of each half the Welshmen had every bit as much of the play as the Students and were going strong at the finish. The Law Students were much heavier which gave them a big advantage in the "light" and their kicking was better, but in every other way the Welshmen were their equals and perhaps a little more than their equals.

Gillespie Three-Quarter.

The absence of a couple of the Students' backs brought Sholto Gillespie to the three-quarter line and Alec Milligan to the half-back division. This helped to break up the usually fine combination of the speedy Student "three" although Sholto Gillespie's individual efforts were effective as could be at times.

Scott's new man on the Welsh Club, proved his worth beyond a shadow of a doubt, he being behind a number of smart three-quarter plays, but he as well as everybody else on the field, was overshadowed by Hill, who gave a demonstration unequalled in the series to date. The speedy wing man went over for all his side's three tries, once taking the ball almost the length of the field at his feet. This feat met with the whole-hearted applause of the spectators, of whom there were a fair number despite the mucky underfoot. Coming just a few minutes before the final whistle it was the climax of a game which while not as fast as it would have been had it been played on a dry ground, was nevertheless replete with pretty and well-directed plays.

The Scores.

Following the kick-off the ball was rushed into Welsh territory and remained there until a few minutes later the Welsh three-quarters broke away on a passing run which carried them to the Students' twenty-five line. Using their greater weight to advantage the Students gradually forced their opponents back and the play which resulted in the first score started from a scrum almost on the Welshmen's goal line. The ball was passed out to Carew Martin, who went across for a try. Sholto Gillespie converted.

Before more than three or four minutes had elapsed the Students repeated the trick in a similar manner, the ball coming out to Sholto Gillespie, who plowed his way through the diminutive white-shirts.

This ended the period in which the Students were really dangerous and until the intermission the losers made the league leaders step lively to keep ahead. Completing a fine dribbling run Hill touched the Welshmen's goal line. The ball was passed out to Carew Martin, who went across for a try. Sholto Gillespie converted.

Second Half.

The second half was barely under way when the Students again got the ball from a scrum in the Welsh Club's danger zone and Frank Gillespie added three to their total. Gillespie nearly missed converting.

The Students continued to press for some time but finally the Welsh Club drove them back and for the remainder of time had slightly the better of the play. A back field run saw Thomas, Hill taking the last pass and heading the Students' backs for his second try. With but a few minutes to go and the play near the Welsh goal-line the pigskin came out of a scrum to Hill who

took it along at his feet passing man after man and grounding it between the posts. Thomas essayed to convert and the ball struck the near post. The whistle sounded the close of the proceedings a minute later.

The teams were: Law Students—Fullback, Boggs; three-quarters, Gallher, Meredith, S. Gillespie, Martin; halves, Morton and A. Milligan; forwards, G. Milligan, Morris, Monteith, McCallum, Ross, McIlreath, Benson, Bate-man.

Welsh Club—Fullback, Gray; three-quarters, Scott, Honeychurch, Hill and Thomas; rover, Bayley; halves, Hendra and Davies; forwards, Watkins, Boyd, Griffiths, Jones, Heald, Dai Davis and Leeson.

The first of the Barnard Cup Rugby games yesterday was so one-sided as to be absolutely uninteresting. The James Bays were two men short and were in no way a match for the aggressive Wanderers. The final score was 14 to 0. All that can be said in favor of the game was that it was good practice for the Wanderers, their forwards dribbled well and their backs made numerous splendid passing rallies.

Scores were made in order by Spencer, D. M. Grant, Leonard, Beckton, D. M. Grant, Milton, Wargo-Mott, D. M. Grant, twice in succession, Spencer, D. M. Grant and Ackland each converted one. F. A. Sparks converted.

The Wanderers Team—Fullback, Spencer, three-quarters, Wargo-Mott, D. M. Grant, Leonard, Milton; halves, G. C. Grant and Milne; forwards, Ackland, Clark, Baum, Denniston, Beckton, Brown and Pickup.

GOLDIE OUT OF HOSPITAL TODAY

Welcome Announcement That Progers Will Be on Team Tuesday Night Against the Terminals.

The welcome announcement was made yesterday that Goldie Progers, the big point man of the Victoria hockey team, would leave the hospital today in condition to play on Tuesday night. That means that the Capitals will be in full strength against the Terminals. Bobby Rowe's leg is better and the whole team is showing great form in practice.

With the Royals eliminated, the race is now between Vancouver and Victoria, and it is possible that the next two or three games may give the former the cup. It is also possible that Frank Patrick's absence may make good the best its loss made after the match in New Westminster Friday night, that the gap between the two clubs could be closed up in short order. Frank Patrick believes that he has his men whipped into shape now and that they will be able not only to hold the Capitals down but to beat them.

But of course that isn't the opinion here. Lester Patrick has his seven working in style berthing world's champions right now, and if they are beaten it will take some of the grandest hockey ever produced to do it.

The teams will line up in their usual order Tuesday night. Jimmy Gardner and Eddie Outman, of New Westminster, will handle the game.

SECOND ISLAND SOCCER SERIES OFF YESTERDAY

Start in Intermediate League Seas Wards and Wests on Top—Saturday's Scores

Intermediate Island League Results	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
North Wards, 3; Y. M. C. A., 1.	1	0	0	3
Victoria Wests, 5; Empress, 0.	1	0	0	3
Empress, 2; Fifth Regiment, 1.	1	0	0	3
Y. M. C. A., 0; 1; 0; 0	0	1	0	0
Empress, 0; 1; 0; 0	0	1	0	0

The Intermediate Island League games got under way yesterday afternoon, all six teams being engaged. Fifth Regiment and Empress at the Garrison grounds played to a tie, each side scoring two goals. Knox scored two for the Regiment in the first half. The Soldiers having a decided advantage in this period. In the second half Odds scored once for the Empress, and the second goal was kicked through by one of the Regiment halves. J. Salles refereed. In the game between Y. M. C. A. and North Ward at Beacon Hill, the Wards, although lacking many of their regulars, won, the score being 3 to 1. The Wests defeated the Empire Club at McDonald's field by the heavy score of 5 to 0.

MANAGER MIKE SIGNS SOUTHPAW

Eighteen-Year-Old Husky to Join Victoria Pitching Staff—Lynch Has Great Confidence in His Ability.

In a letter received yesterday, Manager Mike Lynch, of the Victoria Baseball Club, informed the interesting information that he had signed another pitcher for the 1913 staff, a southpaw named Leo McQuary. This just about fixes the pitching staff although the club is still on the trail of the big league finger referred to a few days ago.

Manager Mike believes that this McQuary will develop into a real good man. To such an extent does his confidence in him so that he fears he may lose the young fellow to the majors in a season or two.

McQuary is only 18 years old, is six feet, one inch, in height and weighs 156 pounds. Two years ago he was given a tryout by Vancouver, but was at that time but a slim strapping without the strength to make good in this company.

Manager Mike had considerable trouble landing him, McGinnity, of the Tacoma Tigers, and one other Northwestern League magnate being after him.

WITH THE BOWLERS

Hockey Club Wins Three Straight Games From Electricians in City League Match.

The Hockey Club bowling team beat the Hinton Electricians three games in a City League bowling match at the Arcade alleys last night. The Electricians put up a plucky fight and were only downed by five pins in the last game. The other game scheduled for last night between Puget Sound and Syndicated Properties team was postponed until February 16. The scores:

Hinton Electric				
	1	2	3	Tot.
Hughes	129	149	130	408
Lemmax	122	129	135	386
Catterall	106	120	122	348
Swain	102	136	140	378
Howell	155	123	166	444
	614	667	693	1974
Hockey Club				
	1	2	3	Tot.
Brooks	146	161	164	471
Genge	156	132	149	437
Dunderdale	113	132	160	405
Gould	121	144	116	381
Hanover	133	141	105	379
	669	710	698	2077
The standing of the teams:				
	W.	L.	P.	
Telephone	7	2	3	
Mitchell-Innes	8	4	12	
Hockey Club	9	5	15	
Syndicated Properties	8	5	9	
Puget Sound	8	7	15	
Hinton Electric	1	17	18	

LOCAL CURLERS LOSE TO VANCOUVER MEN

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—The Victoria Curling Club were yesterday the visitors of the local curlers and games were played by both in the afternoon and evening. Although there were some strong rinks playing against them, the visitors put up a hard fight, losing out by twenty-one points, with a score of 57 to 72. In the afternoon, Kennedy, of Victoria, defeated a local rink skipped by Holland by 12 to 7. This was the visitors' only win, but with one exception, all the other games were keenly contested and won by the local curlers by small margins as the appended scores will show.

Victoria.	Vancouver.
Ritchie, 9	Wheeling, 12
McCosh, 10	Moe, 11
Kennedy, 11	MacKay, 10
Ritchie, 9	McQueen, 19
Kennedy, 12	Holland, 7
McCosh, 3	Nation, 18
Total, 51	Total, 72

YANKEES BEATEN BY CANUCKS IN CUMING

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 8.—Canadian curlers again proved their superiority over their American cousins today when they trimmed them for the Gordon medal in the big international bonspiel at Boston, making the final score, after the two days' play, Canada, 17; America, 137. The famous medal again returns to Montreal, this time in the keeping of Skip Willie Hughes, of the Calcedonians, whose rink had the largest score of the bonspiel, beating the New York rink by a score of 22 to 8.

WANT REVIVAL OF OLD SOCCER LEAGUE

The sporting editor is in receipt of a letter from Secretary H. Wardill, of the Nanaimo United Football Club, in which it is stated that the game on the island is dying out simply because the leading teams cannot get games enough. He says in the letter that the Uniteds held a meeting last week and decided to do everything in their power to get a city league formed with teams in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo. The Uniteds were willing to put up the old Pacific Coast League trophy, which was won by the miners when the Coast League was in existence some years ago.

MAGNETS NOW ON WAY TO BIG MEETINGS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Baseball men from the East and West are expected to begin arriving here tomorrow for the scheduled meetings of the two major and one of the most important of the minor leagues, which will be held during the coming week of possible important trading is already in the air.

On Monday the American League schedule meeting is set to begin, with the probability that its sessions will continue till Wednesday or later. On the same day the International League will hold its schedule meeting. The National Commission will meet that afternoon. On Tuesday the National League magnets will open their session.

ENGLISHMAN SCORES ON CAPTAIN ADRIAN ANSON

Captain A. C. Anson, who is in Victoria this week, was a conspicuous member of the American ball players who paid Europe a visit in the Summer of 1874.

Anson was born at Marshalltown, Iowa, the first child to see the light of day in that city, founded by his father, Hank Anson.

Anson was one of those clever athletes that did well almost everything that he undertook in the line of sport. He was a crack shot, good box, long quads, played cricket, tennis and was looked on as one of the finest billiard experts in the country. This was something of a reputation for a young man only a few years graduated from Notre Dame University. Billiards was Anson's weakness, and he was forever looking for soft marks.

At London the American players stopped at the Midland Grand Hotel.

Anson went into the billiard room, followed by several of the players, who were anxious to see him display his skill.

According to the young man in charge of the room Anson said: "Will you play a game of billiards?"

"I will, sir," answered the young man.

Then he put the balls on the table, furnished Anson and himself with cues, and the game began.

Anson won the game of 100 points, then suggested that they play one more game for the cigars for the party.

"I agree, sir," was the Englishman's answer.

Anson defeated his opponent by 10 points. Then he remarked as he put up his cue:

"I guess that will be enough for tonight," with a twinkle in his eye. He was about to go out of the room, followed by the players, when he was handed a check by the young man who had been playing with him, calling for the amount of the billiards and refreshments.

Anson took the check looked at it and said: "Why, I beat you both games, and the whole thing is on you."

The Englishman answered: "Why, it's our custom to play with any gentleman that invites us. I was simply accommodating you, sir."

CHALLENGE CUP GOLF AT OAK BAY LINKS

Ladies Will Play First Round Tomorrow—Results of Draw for Two Days.

The first round in the ladies' match play golf tournament, under handicap, for the challenge cup presented by the Victoria Golf Club, will be played tomorrow at the Oak Bay Links. One round will be played daily until the finish. Prizes for the winner and runner-up have been donated by Mrs. A. W. Jones and Mrs. Victor Elliot. The following is the draw:

First Round
Miss Drake vs. Mrs. Jones.
Miss Rodwell vs. Mrs. Mills.
Mrs. W. Todd vs. Mrs. Chisholme.
Mrs. Langley vs. Mrs. Combs.
Mrs. Nelson vs. Miss M. Pitts.
Miss Peggy Pearce vs. Mrs. Elliot.
Mrs. Crowe vs. Miss Butchart.

REILLY WANTS BOUT WITH JOE

San Francisco Boy in Town Looking for Match With Champion—Outpointed Ernie Barrieau the Other Day.

Charlie Reilly, the San Francisco boxer, who outpointed Ernie Barrieau in a six-round bout in Coquitlam the other night, now wants a match with Joe Bailey, and there is a chance that he may be accommodated.

Reilly and his manager, George Strling, were in Victoria yesterday, and had a talk with Morris Condon, manager for Bailey. The latter agreed that Reilly was in line for a bout with the champion. If the match is made the contest will be a fifteen round one, and will come off some time after the Bailey-Doherty affair, which appears to be pretty certain.

Reilly has as fine a reputation as any boy who ever visited these parts. He has met all the topnotchers in his division in his time, including Willie Ritchie, the champion, when the latter was the king of the short distance men.

HOCKEY IN FRANCE

As It Was Played in 1897.—At Present Is Winning Great Popularity All Over Europe

In a circular rink, about half the size of the Victoria Arena, and surrounded with a cushion top railing with a curtain, imagine 14 men, dressed in tennis clothes, flannel trousers and white shirts and skating up and down the artificial ice. Give each of them a three-foot stick, with a slightly curved 4-inch blade and let them chase, always battling it, a round piece of cork, in which a number of nails have been driven, to make it heavy and steady. To complete the picture, place at each end, a three-sided wooden box, six feet long, one foot high, and one foot deep, with hanging down towards the ice, a lid on hinges to which is attached a small bell, and now watch.

Each time the cork, which knows no off-side rule, is pushed into the box—no question here of shots or lifts—the bell rings telling the admiring fans that a goal has been scored.

That is the way they used to play hockey at the Palais des Glaces, in Paris, in the year of our Lord 1897.

At the present time hockey is winning great popularity everywhere in Europe. England has erected two new artificial ice rinks in Manchester and Glasgow. Germany boasts of two rinks in Berlin, one in Munich, and is building one in Hamburg. Bohemia ranks first of all with eleven hockey clubs, Switzerland being second with seven or eight. Hungary is willing to replace bandy—a short stick game unknown in Canada—by the real Canadian game, and its youth, Austria and Russia are studying the idea of founding clubs.

INDOOR RIFLE SHOOTING

The weekly bullet competition of the Victoria Miniature Rifle Association yesterday was very largely attended, upwards of fifty members being present. The average of the scores in the various classes shows very high, and new members are being attracted. The gold button was won by T. Abercrombie, the silver button by G. G. Carter, and the bronze button by G. G. Carter. The following are the scores in detail:

Class A.	Score
T. Abercrombie (gold button)	97
B. T. Harte	95
W. D. Rayshaw	95
W. Hall	95
M. Lohrman	93
C. G. Gordon	93
Scott, W. W. W. W.	92
Capt. C. J. Gollup	92
H. P. Harte	91
Sergeant A. Dobson	91
D. McNeil	91
W. H. Harte	91
Lieut. F. Richardson	89
C. G. Gordon	87
Sergeant Major E. MacDougall	86
W. J. Tannet	85

Class B.	Score
G. H. Llewellyn (silver button)	94
W. L. W. W.	93
W. L. W. W.	93
J. W. W. W.	91
C. G. Gordon	91
Sergeant W. L. Denison	90
N. G. G. G.	89
E. C. Harte	87
E. E. Harte	85
E. E. Harte	85
N. Kennedy	83
A. Moffat	82
A. McNeil	82
A. Lohrman	81

Class C.	Score
G. G. Carter (bronze button)	90
Ernest Hall	89
Ernest Hall	89
I. Harte	89
J. S. Grog	88
G. G. Gordon	88
A. W. W. W.	87
W. H. Harte	87
M. Collier	86
H. W. W. W.	86
W. L. W. W.	86

North Ward Meeting
All members of the North Ward Soccer Club are requested to attend a meeting at Appleby's Hall on Monday evening, 8 o'clock sharp. Important football matters will be considered.

CLYNTACS

A new article which commends itself, not only for all purposes for which a staple is used, but for use in many ways where a staple could not be employed.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN STAPLES

We have a complete line of above in sizes 1/4 to 2 inches.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Lty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

Corner Government and Johnson Streets

Sale of Skating Shoes

Ryan's and Leckie's Skating Shoes, ladies' or gents' Regular price \$3.00 and \$3.75. Per pair \$2.50

PEDEN BROS.

1321 Government Street Phone 663
Note the New Address—Next to Dixie Ross & Co.

We are offering great bargains in Bicycles to make room for 1913 stock.

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE

HARRIS & SMITH
1220 Broad St.

A Business Snap

HERALD STREET, BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND BLANCHARD, CLOSE TO THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S STORE SITE

Two lots, 60 x 120 each, for, each \$25,000
Terms 1-3 cash; balance 1 and 2 years.
These are cheap. Now is the time to buy.

Bagshawe & Company

Sole Agents 224-5 Pemberton Block

ARENA HOCKEY

Vancouver vs. Victoria

Tuesday, Feb. 11

8:30 P. M.

Tickets will be placed on sale at Fit-Rite Parlors, Government Street, and Arena, Friday, Feb. 7th.

Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL

NIGHT CLASSES—Technical, Commercial, Boys, Elementary.

DAY CLASS—Preparatory to British Columbia L. S. Examination.

See Educational Secretary, Y.M.C.A.

Blanchard and View Sts. Phone 2980

Arcade Bowling Alleys

The manager of the Alley has arranged for two afternoons a week for ladies desiring to bowl, Tuesday and Thursday. Phone 4878.

THORPE'S SODA WATER

WE MAKE SUITS

—Not the ordinary kind, but Suits that show expert tailoring.

GET OUR PRICES FIRST

John Brown & Co.

Members of the North Ward Soccer Club are requested to attend a meeting at Appleby's Hall on Monday evening, 8 o'clock sharp. Important football matters will be considered.

Some of the Choicest of
Our Homesite Buys

Victoria Avenue—One of the most attractive locations on this beautiful street, 48x113.6. Price **\$1650**

Foul Bay Road, near Fort St.—The only two lots left in our original subdivision. Sizes 36.5x140x50 and 63.5x140. Respectively \$1100 and **\$1500**

Musgrave Street—A first-class building property, near the new street car line; 44x140. Price **\$1400**

Boundary Road—A choice homesite in a popular Oak Bay section. Only **\$1575**

Howe Street—Lot, near Dallas Road and easily a couple of hundred dollars under the market. Price **\$2500**

Modern Fairfield Dwelling

Beautiful home, with every modern convenience, situated in that much-coveted area bounded by Beacon Hill Park, Faithful and Moss Streets and the Dallas Road. A few steps from the beach on one side and the car on the other. A new house. Six rooms. Paneled hall, drawing and living rooms. Fine large kitchen, pantry and ample cupboard room. Open fireplace, furnace. Cement basement and cement walks. Price only **\$7000**

On All of These the Terms Are Easy



Island Investment Co., Ltd.

WE WRITE FIRE INSURANCE

Sayward Block Phone 1494

Branch Offices: 510-515 Rogers Block, Vancouver, B. C., and London, England.

MADE TO
YOUR
MEASURE

WE ARE TAILORS, first of all. Of course, the bulk of our business lies in supplying Suits and Overcoats, complete in every detail. But, if you prefer, garments designed, cut and tailored to your individual orders, the great Fit-Reform organization is at your service. WE GUARANTEE the fit, just as we guarantee the fabric and workmanship of every garment.

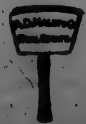
ALLEN & CO.

CORNER YATES AND BROAD

PRICE \$6,200
COMPLETE

This modern TRUMAN bungalow, situated on Linden Avenue, between Oxford and Chapman, is one of the finest built houses in the city of Victoria. It contains six rooms, including reception room, dining room, two bedrooms, Dutch kitchen finished in white enamel, breakfast room, also finished in white enamel; full cement basement, furnace, stationary washbaths, open fireplace, built-in bookcases, buffet, paneled hall; in fact, everything that goes to make a house modern and convenient.

Excellent Terms Arranged



A. D. Malet & Company

Suites 403-4 Central Building Phone 3235

TEAM STANDING
IN OLD COUNTRY

Sheffield—Wednesday Is Still Leading in First Division by Narrow Margin—No Scottish Games.

The up-to-date standings of the teams in the Old Country football leagues are as follows:

First Division	W.	L.	D.	P.
Sheffield Wednesday	14	6	5	33
Aston Villa	12	5	8	32
Bolton Wanderers	13	7	8	31
Sunderland	14	8	3	31
Manchester City	13	8	3	31
Derby County	13	7	4	30
Oldham Athletic	10	4	10	30
Manchester U.	12	7	5	29
West Bromwich	11	7	7	29
Everton	12	8	6	28
Liverpool	11	10	5	27
Newcastle United	10	11	6	26
Blackburn R.	9	8	7	25
Sheffield United	8	12	6	22
Middlesbrough	8	10	6	21
Cardiff City	7	14	5	20
Tottenham H.	7	14	5	15
Chelsea	5	16	4	14
Notts County	4	16	5	13
Woolwich A.	1	18	7	9

Second Division	W.	L.	D.	P.
Preston North E.	13	2	10	36
Bury	11	5	12	34
Birmingham	11	5	9	31
Nottingham Forest	11	6	7	29
Wolverhampton	9	7	8	26
Lincoln City	8	7	7	25
Bury	11	11	8	25
Grimsby	9	8	8	24
Bradford City	9	8	8	24
Barnsley	10	9	4	24
Bristol City	7	7	10	24
Clapton Orient	8	9	7	23
Huddersfield	8	9	7	23
Leeds City	8	9	7	23
Hull City	8	11	4	22
Fulham	8	12	3	18
Leicester Fosse	7	12	5	18
Glossop	7	12	3	17
Blackpool	6	14	6	18
Stockport County	6	12	6	15

Southern League	W.	L.	D.	P.
Queen's Park R.	13	3	7	39
Reading	14	7	4	32
Crystal Palace	12	6	7	31
West Ham	13	7	6	30
Exeter City	11	7	6	28
Millwall Ath.	12	8	4	28
Coventry	11	7	5	27
Swindon	11	5	5	27
Watford	11	10	4	26
Plymouth Argyle	9	7	8	24
Northampton	9	11	5	23
Bristol	9	10	5	22
Brighton and Hove	8	10	6	22
Merthyr Town	7	9	7	21
Northwich City	8	12	4	20
Gillingham	7	11	6	20
Portsmouth	7	12	5	19
Brentford	8	12	2	18
Southampton	6	13	5	17
Stoke	6	17	2	14

BIRTH OF ATOM
MADE POSSIBLE

Continued From Page 1

In scientific investigation, one advantage of the discovery is that this is within the reach of anyone who can command a battery and coil to repeat the experiment. Formerly only those who had large stores of radium could attempt anything of the kind.

Professor Collie's Opinion

Professor J. Norman Collie said tonight: "Yes, we have finally accomplished the transmutation of elements, and also have accomplished it artificially. We have now reached a stage when I am able to say it will be possible to transmute any element, provided we are able to generate sufficient energy."

"It is very likely now that the future will see the dream of the alchemist fulfilled. The invention of the atomic theory killed their speculations, but now we shall be obliged to discard the atomic theory."

"The discoveries of Patterson and myself arose out of isolated experiments of mine last summer, when I found that fluor spar from Iceland gave off helium. As a result of this, I experimented by passing an electric discharge through hydrogen and found that helium and neon gases only found in the hottest stars, were produced. "My object during many months has been to prove that helium and neon could not be present through any extraneous means. That is now proved beyond doubt, showing that either hydrogen is transmuted into helium and neon or that those gases were created by electricity from immaterial ether, thus evolving matter from energy."

"The great point of the discovery is that it has been attained by artificial means, while Sir William Ramsay's results are describable as coming from the natural action of radium. "We owe the greatest debt to Sir William, both on account of his discovery and of the apparatus he invented, all our work being consequent of his."

"What our next steps will be or what direction our researches will now take, it is impossible for me to say. We are just on the fringe of the subject. Where it will lead nobody is able to guess."

FIGHTING AT TCHATALIA

Bulgarian Reports Speak of Turkish Attempts to Take the Offensive Being Repulsed

SOFIA, Feb. 8.—All attempts on the part of the Turks to assume the offensive at the Tchatalja lines have been repulsed. A semi-official dispatch, giving details of yesterday's fighting, says the Turks advanced in three columns. The first, consisting of six battalions, supported by the guns of Fort Agurtabla and the warships

moored in Büyük Çekmece Bay, attacked the Bulgarian positions at Arnaukeul, but was driven back by a counter attack. The second column of two battalions was forced to retire beyond the Kuratu River. The third column of one regiment was routed with great slaughter by bayonet charges.

In the Dörkos district the attempts of the Turks also were repulsed and they withdrew to their original positions.

Bombardment of Adrianople continues. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—An official dispatch was received from Tchatalja tonight. It says:

"Skirmishes continue in front of the Turkish army at Tchatalja but the situation is unchanged. Engagements, which do not modify the situation, are proceeding in the direction of Gallipoli, between the Turkish troops at Bulair and the enemy's forces at Kambo."

"The bombardment of Adrianople still is in progress but the fortress is offering valiant resistance."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Prices of Land

Sir,—I am obliged for the publication of my letter of Feb. 6. In your summary, however, on same you mention, our correspondent thinks there must be something wrong in the way in which the Province is represented to the people of the United Kingdom."

This impression I did not mean to convey, and you will perhaps pardon me if I suggest the unreasonableness of the construction. My intention was to imply that the alien land present in the province did not in many cases reach intending settlers, and a more extended system would probably be advantageous.

EDWARD F. HILL

Victoria, Feb. 7, 1913.

Shall We Be Ready?

Sir,—Your interesting remarks on gardening on empty lots reminds me that we expect large crowds of visitors here in August during the Carnival. Now, would it not be a disgrace to us if we did not receive them with an array of flowers in our gardens which would leave an indelible impression upon them? Although Victoria used to be known as a place of flowers, I am afraid that, with the exception of some of the larger residences and gardens, we are not living up to our reputation. I suppose we must blame the rapid rise in land values for this, and the squidity which such a state of affairs develop.

I well remember how pretty even the small cottage gardens of Victoria used to look many years ago. Can anything be more enjoyable than gardening under such advantageous conditions as ours? The happiest hours of my life have been spent in this healthful, elevating pursuit. Now, how is it that with all in our favor, so few of our young people care about gardening? Can anyone answer this question? I remember in the Old Country it is the rule—especially in the neighborhood of large cities—for young people to engage in flower gardening. Now, in regard to having all our gardens large and small, in full bloom by August 5. The committee in charge of this great fête cannot afford to neglect this golden opportunity of having every garden, and possibly every empty lot, in bloom. I will cheerfully donate \$25 towards this object to set the "ball a-rolling," as I think this would be one of the very finest advertisements we could have, and I thank you, Mr. Editor, for your timely reminder.

H. L. SALMON.

P. S.—How about distributing seeds free to those who can ill afford to purchase? There are many varieties of beautiful annuals which do exceedingly well here.

H. L. S.

Some Hens.

Sir—I note in yesterday's paper that the leading pen of heavyweights in the here saying Contest laid 148 eggs in eight weeks.

I have a pen of ten W. Orpingtons which commenced to lay in November 6 and on January 18 one commenced to sit from the remaining nine birds. I had 32 eggs ready January 18 to 31 and this week (seven days) I have had forty-four. For the whole of January I had 161 eggs. I have also a little black hen which commenced to lay on January 15, and has laid twenty eggs up to date.

How does that compare with the contest. E. A. HALE.

Qu'Appelle Street, Burnside Road.

Sunday picture shows are under the ban at Nelson.

Westholme Grill
SUNDAY EVENING
FROM 6 TO 8:30

One Dollar Table d'Hôte
Dinner

Stuffed Celery a la Diabla
Queen Olives
Cream of Tomato a la Andalouse
Consomme Royal
Supreme of Sole a la Mornay
Boiled Salmon, Sliced Tomato, Dutch Sauce
Braised York Ham, French Peas, Champagne Sauce
Stuffed Roast Duckling, Apple Sauce
Canadian String Beans
Carrots in Cream
Boiled and Mashed Potatoes
Salad a la Chiffonade
Scotch Trifle
Vanilla Ice Cream
Nuts and Raisins
Demi Tasse

WESTHOLME ORCHESTRA
PROF. TURNER, Conductor
MISS GRACE MONROE
Soprano

PLANS FAR-REACHING
WIRELESS STATION

Director-General of Norwegian State Telegraph Expects to Span Ether Between His Country and America.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 8.—In the beginning of September last M. T. Hefvye, Director-General of the Norwegian State telegraphs, communicated to the Norwegian press the fact that he had succeeded in arranging with the Marconi Company to construct a great duplex station to facilitate wireless telegraphy between Norway and America. The station was to be built in the western coast of Norway, near Stavanger, at a cost of \$350,000, to be paid to the Marconi Company for the patents. The station was to be ready for use in 1914, when Norway celebrates the centenary of her constitution.

This coincidence with an important date in Norwegian history was obviously a factor in favor of the enterprise, and the whole Norwegian press congratulated M. Hefvye upon his bargain with the Marconi Company. The result of the investigations of the select committee appointed by the House of Commons into the English Marconi contract seems, however, to have placed the bargain of the Norwegian Government in a new light. The London correspondent of the Conservative "Afternoon Post" who has submitted the statement of the Director of Telegraphs to an English authority on wireless telegraphy, states that this expert declares that "though the complete terms of the contract have not yet been made public, it is clear that an important part of the criticism which applies to the English contract applies also to the Norwegian contract."

M. Hefvye announces that, in the near future, he will put before the Storting all the particulars regarding the Norwegian Marconi contract.

M. Mitchell, an alleged deserter from the corps of military staff clerks at Winnipeg, has been arrested in Nelson and taken back to Manitoba for trial.

FURNITURE BARGAIN SALE

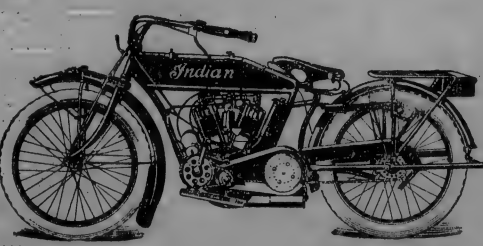
A Great Opportunity to Save
Money on House Furnishings

Opportunity was knocking at your door last week. Did you heed the call. Many homemakers did, and bought their needs in Furniture, Carpets, etc., from us at greatly reduced prices. Our Annual Clearance Sale is in full swing and we offer great bargains during this sale. No prices raised to show large reductions, but just a plain straightforward sale at less than usual prices. Regular prices and sale prices marked in plain figures so that you can compare them and see the savings you make by buying now. Free city delivery. Free packing and shipping. No goods charged at sale prices.

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street The "Better Value" Store Near City Hall

If you get it at PLIMLEY'S It's all right

Eloquent Testimony to the
"Indians" Popularity

Of the 1912 model, 19,750 Indians have been made, sold and delivered, and are now on the road. In spite of this tremendous output, thousands who failed to order early enough were disappointed. For 1913 there will be 35,000 machines produced. Order your "INDIAN" NOW.

You Can Own an "Indian" for \$290

This is the price of the 4 h.p. single cylinder machine, and we allow a 2-1/2 per cent discount for cash. Other models at \$355, \$390 and \$450. Many big improvements are embodied in the 1913 model, in spite of the fact that cyclists considered the 1912 Indian was perfect.

Automobile Bargains We have several second-hand cars, some only slightly used, we are offering at very low prices. There are two Silent-Knells and one "Hupp-Yeats" Electric among the lot.

730 Yates Street Phone 698 THOS. PLIMLEY

Grubb & L...
200-000 Central Park

BRADLEY-DYNE

(Union Bay)

Beautiful summer residential sites, on the waterfront of Saanich Arm, at Union Bay. Good roads being made, and there is an abundant supply of excellent fresh water. Large lots, averaging from three-quarters of an acre to an acre each.

PRICES UPON APPLICATION

Terms as follows:

One-fourth cash, balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest at 6 per cent; 5 per cent off for cash.

Ten per cent discount off purchase price if purchaser buys 2 lots, and if he puts up a house costing not less than \$2000 inside of one year, said discount to be taken off final payment.

Not more than one house shall be built on any one lot.

Building restrictions of \$2000 on each house.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 30

620 Fort Street

Est. 1890

OAK BAY AVE.

S.E. CORNER OF BANK STREET, 31 x 103

For the man of small means looking for a piece of semi-business property, this corner offers splendid opportunities as a speculative investment.

Western Lands Limited

1201 BROAD ST., CORNER OF VIEW
Branch Office, North Douglas Street and Boleskin Road

HOUSE SNAP

Qu'Appelle Street, Half Block from Burnside Road

Five rooms, very artistic both in and outside. At the price it is \$300 below market value

Price \$3,400

Terms arranged.

SHAW REAL ESTATE CO.

Phone 1094

Suite 304, Pemberton Block

OF COURSE YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

But somehow you don't feel like "risking" your hard-earned money. Remember this though, while you are afraid to make an investment (no doubt, want you to speculate) the other fellow is getting hold of all he can reasonably finance, and consequently, he is reaping the big profit that Victoria Real Estate is earning so rapidly.

Here's a corner 104x115 in Oak Bay District that is fully \$500 below present market value. Price for a few days only, on easy terms. \$4,000. Precondition is the thief or "Special Buyer".

MONEY TO LOAN

Furnished houses and ground-floor offices to let.

You'll Be Satisfied if You Buy From

BALLANTINE, JENKINSON & CO.

709 Fort St.

Open Evenings

Phone 3415

Three Choice Corners

Rockland and Cook—200x120, with large house. \$40,000
Fort and Blanchard—60x112. \$90,000
Blanchard and Cormorant—60x120. \$40,000

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE

1206 Government Street

Phone 491

Beautiful New 7 Roomed House

With all modern improvements, for sale on very easy terms. Situated on Oliver Avenue, one minute from Burnside car and new school. Price \$5600

For Further Particulars, Apply to Owners

City Land Co., Limited

120 Pemberton Building

Phone 1675

John Street

Just off Government St.

A lot 60 x 124 feet with 7-roomed house; revenue \$30 a month. A big bargain at \$8000.00 on easy terms.

Insurance Written

Cameron Investment & Securities Co., Ltd.

Phone 3750

618 Troncon Avenue

Cor. Pandora and Vancouver St.—40 x 160, fine site for apartment house, 1-2 cash, balance arranged. Price \$50,000

70 Acres in South Saanich—Under cultivation, house on property, 1-4 cash, balance arranged. Price per acre \$1450

Queen's Ave.—1-roomed modern house, opposite city park, \$2,000 cash, balance arranged. \$7,500

Bay St.—One lot near Fernwood Rd. 1-2 cash, 6, 12, 18, months. \$2,500

Newman & Sweeney

Corner Pandora and Broad Streets.

Tel. 3741.

Albina

Close to Burnside, one lot.

50x133 \$950

Hampton Road, close to Harriet \$950

Highview, running through

Mars, facing Slater \$900

Merritt Street—One lot \$925

P. R. FLEMING

634 View Street, Phone 2307

A New House

Nine rooms, six bedrooms cement foundation and basement, furnace, laundry tubs, etc. One block from car, and inside the one mile circle.

Price \$6,300

Eagel & Lineham

212 Union Bank Building

Phone 4630

Burnside and Manchester Corner

Store Site With 100 Feet Frontage—Two good houses which will bring in a revenue of \$70 per month.

PRICE \$17,000.

\$15000 cash, balance easy.

Paul Edmonds

207 Jones Bldg.

Phone 262

For Sale

Oscar Street—3-roomed modern house, 52x157 lot, near Cook St. car in. Easy terms. Price \$7,500

Richmond Ave.—Corner lot 60x152, on car line. Price \$11,800

\$400 Cash will buy 1 lot, 50x120 on Neil St. Balance \$900 on easy terms.

E. A. Harris & Co

1018 Douglas Street

Phone 2631

Pandora Ave.

Between Blanchard and Quadra Sts., facing two streets, 36x120; \$800 per front foot. For full particulars see

Dalby & Lawson

615 Fort Street.

To Rent, 3-roomed house on Fort street, close to Cook, at \$50 month.

HALT!

EYES FRONT!

Florence Street—Lot 50x120 to lane. One-fourth cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$1450

Asquith and Bay—Corner lot, 40x100. Terms. Price \$2300
Acreage, Quatsino Sound—320 acres, near Kaskemo Bay. One-fourth cash, balance easy. Price, per acre \$20

Bell & Marshall

308 Jones Block

Phone 1741 Box 1421

OAK BAY HOUSE OWNERS

If you own a house in Oak Bay and wish to rent it to reliable people, place it in our hands at once. We have a big list of clients waiting for suitable houses in this section and we can secure immediate service for you.

Remember, we conduct one of the largest Rent Departments in Victoria. Our facilities for assisting and protecting the client are complete. They are at your service and a Phone Message will get our attention.

HALL & FLOYER

Agreements For Sale Discounted

Members Victoria Stock Exchange

Members Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Douglas and View Streets

Don't Forget our New Telephone Numbers—4770 and 4771

WHY NOT

Get your Summer home picked out now. We have just what you want at

DEEP COVE

Waterfront lots or anything from 1-4 acre up with magnificent view and close to the new car line.

COME IN AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE

Grant & Lineham

Money to Loan

1603 Douglas St.

Fire Insurance Written

**MONTREAL STREET—40 x 120, \$6,500.
Revenue Producing. 1/3 Cash, Balance Arranged****ARTHUR COLES**

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agent

Life and Accident Insurance

Rents Collected
Estates Managed
1205 Broad Street

Mortgages and
Loans Arranged
Phone 65

FOR SALE

A corner lot on Government Street with good brick building all rented. This is an excellent investment and when present leases run out two years hence, rents will more than double.

A. W. JONES, LTD.

Members of the Victoria Real Estate Exchange

1002 Broad Street

Victoria, B. C.

OWN YOUR OWN HOME

Why pay rent when we can put you in possession of one of Fairfield's best houses? A beautiful 6-room house, on Wellington Street, near Beach Drive, with large paneled hall, oak floors, furnace, beautiful woodwork, grounds nicely made up. Everything modern and ready to move into. This house is at least \$2500 cheaper than similar houses on Linden Avenue, and can be bought on quite exceptionally easy terms.

Heisterman, Forman & Co.

1210 Broad Street

SPECIAL

41 acres, Lake District, all good land, per acre \$200
Small new house, large lot \$2100
In pasture \$2500
4-roomed house, new, good garden and lot \$2500
5-roomed house, new; \$1800 cash, and \$250 per month \$2500
12 acres, overlooking "Lake", good land \$3500

A. Toller & Co.

604 Yates Street

PARKSVILLE

REAL ESTATE
HICKEY & THWAITES
Parkville, V. I.

Investing for Dividends

Shares in the Canadian Loan & Mercantile Co., Ltd., offer you a safe and sound investment, with a good return on your money as well as an enhanced value from now on. A Company with no promotion shares.

A Company with its own fiscal agency. A Company that will look solely to the welfare of its shareholders. Shares are now selling at \$1 for all cash, or on the easy instalment plan. Call or send for a Prospectus today. The Mercantile General Agency, Ltd. Selling Agents for

Canadian Loan and Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Head Office: 207, 208, 209 Union Bank Building, Corner View and Government Streets, Victoria. Phone 3243.

"We Build Homes and Make Loans"

George M. Watt

Real Estate.
Room 8, Promis Bldg., 1000 Govt. St. P. O. Box 310. Phone 3210.

OAK BAY SNAP
Island Road—Fine corner lot, 44x120. This is a lot that should find a ready buyer.

A sure money-winner for the purchaser. One-fourth cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$1500
ROSS—HOLLYWOOD CRESCENT

Two of the Finest Lots on Ross—A delightful view of sea and mountains, 100x115—something the buyer will not regret. One-third cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Price \$3400

LOTS

No. 1306—Metchoin Street, 50x125 to lane; terms \$1500
No. 1378, Foul Bay Road, near Gordon Street, 50x120; terms \$1200
No. 1394, Asquith Street, between Bay and Haultain, 50x180; terms \$1250
No. 1314, Double corner, Harriet Road, between George and Burnside Roads; terms \$3150
We have some of the best buys in the Burnside District, in both single lots and double corners.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

Real Estate and Investments Insurance

Rooms 101-106, Hibben-Bone Building, Victoria, B. C. Phone 1462

A Cheap Buy on Elk Lake

Seven and a half acres, situated next to the Alta Vista Sub-division, and on the Cordova Bay Road; has all been cultivated; 500 fruit trees; with good 7-roomed house, barn, out-buildings, etc.; all fenced and good well; good for subdividing.

PRICE \$10,500

Terms: One-third cash, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years

C. S. WHITING

Member Victoria Real Estate Exchange

Phone 1400 602 Broughton Street. P. O. Box 590

CALL AND SEE OUR EXCLUSIVE LIST

Phone 3393 Fred Patton & Co. 319 Bayward Bldg.

James Bay

Two lots on St. Andrew St., 60 x 132 feet each. The owner has reduced the price of these from \$7000 to \$5300, on the usual terms. These are the cheapest lots in James Bay District.

R. B. PUNNETT

Rooms 607, 608 and 609 Bayward Block
Phone 1119 P. O. Box 785

Hampshire Rd.

Six level lots on Hampshire Road, South, 55x113 each.

Price \$14,000 each.

Terms: One-third cash, balance 6, 12, 18 months. Will sell separately.

Gordon Burdick

Phone 2508
620 Broughton Street
Pemberton Bldg.

OAK BAY, Bartlett Avenue—Good large lot. \$1,500

HOLLYWOOD PARK—Two fine lots. Each \$1,575

HALF ACRE, Fairfield Road. \$5,000

IRVING STREET, Foul Bay—7-roomed house, new and modern, close to sea. Terms. Price \$5,500

TWO AND A HALF ACRES WATERFRONTAGE, Portage Inlet, close to car line. \$7,500

WATERFRONT LOT—Hollywood Crescent. Easy terms \$2,000

DOUBLE CORNER—Finlayson St., near Quadra. \$3,000

A FEW GOOD BUYS—Garden City and Garden City

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AS WE

McPherson & Co.

615 View Street

100 TURKISH TOWELS

Monday, 20c Ea.

THE PEOPLE ARE THE WINNERS—CUNNINGHAM & McLEAN ARE THE LOSERS\$1.00 and \$1.25 SILKS
50¢ YARD
MONDAY50c and 60c, WIDE JAP-
ANESE SILKS
35¢ YARD
MONDAY100 REGULAR 50c
TOWELS, WHITE
AND GREY 35¢ EACH
MONDAYREGULAR 20c ALL
LINEN TOWELS
12½¢, OR \$1.50
DOZEN MONDAY12½c and 15c CURTAIN
FRINGES, 50 BOXES
5¢ YARD
MONDAY100 PIECES WIDE
DOUBLE MOSQUITO
NETTING, REGULAR
10c. 5c Yard Monday10 Dozen 35c and 40c
TURKISH TOWELS,

Monday, 25c

RUN—RUSH—HUSTLE—STAMPEDE

**Save Money
Monday
At Wescott's****The Wescott Store Monday Morning**GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE CITY—NO TIME FOR
HESITATION IF YOU WANT THE GOODS—MONDAY**Wescott's Close-Out Sale****Why Pay Regular
Prices? Monday
At Wescott's**

MONDAY SPECIALS

\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Cushion Tops **65¢**
 60, 75c, 85c Cushion Tops..... **45¢**
 40c and 35c Cushion Tops..... **25¢**
 75c, 85c and \$1.00 Pillow Shams..... **50¢**
 \$1.50 Panné Silk Velvet, in green, red
 and black and purple; yard..... **65¢**
 All Velveteens and Corduroys, at per
 yard..... **40¢**
 15c Cretonnes; yard..... **9¢**
 \$5.00 and \$6.00 Black Taffeta Silk
 Waists..... **\$2.75**
 60c and 65c Japanese Silks, all colors,
 per yard..... **35¢**
 \$1.00 Taffeta Silks..... **50¢**
 \$1.35 Messaline Satins, all colors, **65¢**
 Muslins, Organdies and Mulls; worth up
 to \$1.00 yard, at..... **25¢**

Linen Bordered Cloths HALF PRICE

\$6.50 Marseilles Counterpanes, large
 size..... **\$4.00**
 \$4.50 Marseilles Quilts..... **\$3.00**

Bargains—More Bargains Bargains or Death

Go to every store in town, and then come here
 with their best offers. We will positively beat
 the best anybody offers you. Very possibly
 we can give you the same identical thing for
 much less—that's enough to make you hike to
 WESCOTT'S Monday.

Fancy Drapery Departments

Madrases, Scrims, Bungalow Nets, Lace Curtains,
 Bagdad Stripe Felt, Portiere Cloth, Denims,
 Tapestries. See the Windows Monday. Fashionable
 All-Overs and other Laces. Fashionable Neckwear.
 Art Needlework. Fashionable Trimmings. Useful No-
 tions. Remnants and Oddments.

HALF PRICE

Table Linens

Pure Irish Linen Tablecloths and Napkins. J. S.
 Brown's make; all good designs and useful sizes. Pure
 White Irish Linen Hemstitched Tea Cloths. Pure
 White Irish Linen Embroidered Tea Cloths. Monday,
 Half Price.

**LEATHER GOODS, HAND BAGS,
 Fancy Wares, Half Price Monday**

MONDAY ONLY

Behold the Prices

If Jonah had ever heard of the prices
 The Evely Sales Company are selling
 the Wescott Stock at he would never
 have taken to the whale.

There are 2,000 other reasons, just as
 good, why you should visit Wescott's
 Close-Out Sale every day for the next
 20 days, especially Monday.

WIDE RIBBONS

15c a Yard—4 to 6 inches wide, all col-
 ors; silks, satins and merv's. 15c isn't
 the price of a quarter of a yard of these
 Ribbons.

RIBBON SCRAMBLE

5c a Yard—All our 10c, 15c, Ribbon in
 every color; widths 9, 16, 22. While
 they last 5c a yard.

300 BOLTS OF RIBBONS

Width: 3, 4, 5 and 7; all colors. Sell 8c
 and 10c a yard; **25¢ FOR A DOZEN
 YARDS.**



Dear Everybody,—

Cunningham & MacLean want the Wescott store
 March the first. There is \$35,000 worth of mer-
 chandise here yet to be closed out. Beginning
 Monday, the heroic will be called into play. All
 who have been here know whether the prices have
 been good or not. The store is absolutely in our
 charge, the salespeople under our jurisdiction, and
 the Wescott closing-out campaign from now on
 will be short, quick and decisive. With this un-
 derstanding, we are given a free hand to convert the
 balance of the Wescott stock into quick money.
 Read the ads. every day. Look at the windows.
 Come in and buy all you want at the smallest prices
 ever tagged on a dry goods stock.

Commercially Yours,

The Evely Sales Company.

H. N. Evely, Gen. Manager.

**Everything on the Counters, One
Day Only, Monday, HALF PRICE**

Infants' and Children's Wear

INFANTS' BOOTS

Reg. 25c. Tomorrow, 2 pairs..... **25¢**
 \$4.00 Silk Shawls..... **\$2.00**
 \$3.00 Silk Shawls..... **\$1.50**
 \$5.00 Silk Shawls..... **\$2.50**
 All Veilings Half Price. All Trimmings Half Price

GIRLS' DRESSES

Sizes for 2 to 6 years.
 Reg. \$3.00. Monday..... **\$1.50**
 Reg. \$4.00. Monday..... **\$2.00**
 Reg. \$5.00. Monday..... **\$2.50**

Ladies' Underwear and Corsets

FLANNELETTE NIGHTGOWNS

Reg. \$1.50. Monday..... **75¢**
 FLANNELETTE DRAWERS

LADIES' WOOLEN UNDERWEAR

Reg. \$5.00. Monday..... **\$2.50**
 Reg. \$6.00. Monday..... **\$3.00**
 Reg. \$8.50. Monday..... **\$4.25**
 Reg. \$10.00. Monday..... **\$5.00**

CORSETS

Reg. \$1.25. Monday..... **63¢**
 AVIATION CAPS

Reg. \$1.00. Monday..... **50¢**
 LAWN APRONS

Reg. 50c. Monday..... **25¢**

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

ALL WINTER COATS, MONDAY, HALF PRICE.

WAISTS

Lingerie, Flannels, Silks, Net and Chiffon—Monday

HALF PRICE

LADIES' ALL-WOOL SWEATERS—Monday

HALF PRICE

LADIES' TAILORED COATS, HALF PRICE,

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Beautiful creations, the majority of them, 3 to 10 years.

SWEATER COATS

Striped styles, every one a model

Monday—HALF PRICE.

DRESS SKIRTS

Black or Colors—Monday

HALF PRICE

\$10.00 Raincoats..... **\$5.00**

\$15.00 Raincoats..... **\$7.50**

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Black Taffeta Silk Waists for..... **\$2.75**

FOR MONDAY

**Get Next to the Finish—See What 5c, 10c, 25c,
 50c Buys—Worth Double, Treble
 in Many Instances**

Forget Your Regular Store While This Sale Is On

160 pairs 10-4 Flannelette Blankets. Per pair..... **\$1.20**

80 pairs 11-4 Flannelette Blankets. Per pair..... **\$1.40**

80 pairs 12-4 Flannelette Blankets. Per pair..... **\$1.55**

THE BEST WOOLEN BLANKETS AT SALE PRICES

4 pairs 7-lb. Wool Blankets. Regular \$7.00 values. Per
 pair..... **\$4.75**

4 pairs 8-lb. Wool Blankets. Regular \$8.00 values. Per
 pair..... **\$5.75**

3 pairs 8-lb. Woolen Blankets. Regular \$10.00 values.
 Per pair..... **\$7.50**

3 pairs 7-lb. Wool Blankets. Regular \$9.00 blanket.
 Per pair..... **\$6.75**

3 pairs 6-lb. Blankets. Regular \$8.50 values. Per
 pair..... **\$6.75**

It is impossible to enumerate all the bargains on sale
 this day. Two or three of the most important have been
 selected from each department. The remainder must be
 seen to be judged. No goods displayed in the windows.
 Monday store opens at 8:30 a.m.

No Phone or C. O. D. Orders Filled on Half-Price Day
 No Goods Exchanged or Money Refunded

Dress Goods and Silks

NEW SPRING TWEEDS AND SUITINGS AND
 DRESS GOODS

Best quality goods only

Regular \$2.00 and \$3.00, for..... **75¢**
 Regular \$1.50, for..... **50¢**
 Regular \$1.25, for..... **39¢**

SPECIAL TABLES AND COUNTERS

Will be piled high with new and fashionable Wash
 goods, Silks and Dress Goods. Many lines even bet-
 ter than those mentioned above. All at HALF-PRICE

SILKS—HALF-PRICE

Navy and white, double width Foulards, for fashionable
 dresses, etc., 42 in. wide. Regular \$1.35, for..... **65¢**

DOUBLE WIDTH ENGLISH CREPE DE CHINE

All colors, beautifully rich quality, very pretty cloth.

Regular \$1.50, for, yard..... **75¢**

FLANNELS

Best qualities, unshrinkable, fast colors and new stripes,
 etc. Values up to 45c, for, yard..... **20¢**

We Ask Your Indulgence If We Are Unable to Deliver
 All Goods Same Day as Purchased

TOMORROW—REMEMBER

2,000 Pcs. of Hose at Less Than Wholesale Prices

Assortments include black, white, tan and several col-
 ors, fabrics being cotton, cashmere, woolen, "Little Dar-
 ling," "Llama," "Daisy," "Indiana," lisle, mercerized
 lisle and silk, in various weights, also lace effects.

For the greater part, these are women's stockings, al-
 though there are some children's sizes in a complete
 range among them. Out sizes as well as regular sizes
 are represented in the lot.

35c Values, 20c a pair; 7 pairs for..... **\$1.00**

40c Values, 25c a pair; 6 pairs for..... **\$1.50**

50c Values, 36c a pair; 6 pairs for..... **\$2.00**

75c and \$1 Values, 46c a pair; 6 pairs for..... **\$2.50**

WE ARE DESPERATE. IT IS A CASE OF COMPULSION. WATCH THE WOMEN COMING DOWN
 MONDAY. JOIN THE CROWDS. THE FUN STARTS AT ABOUT 8:30 O'CLOCK.

THE EVELY SALES CO.

Finishing the Wescott Stock

649 Yates Street

MYSTERY OF THE MARIE CELESTE

Fate of Her Captain and Crew as Much a Riddle Now as It Was Thirty Years Ago, When Vessel Was Found.

CREW DISAPPEAR WITH MEAL HALF EATEN

Boats Were All in Place and the Bark Was in Perfectly Good Condition—Theories Have Been Many.

Appropos of the story of the picking up at sea of the Norwegian bark Remittance, fully armed and in good condition, but with not a soul on board, as related in press dispatches from Newport News, the case of the brig Marie Celeste is interesting. The following account of this famous unsolved ocean mystery is taken from *The Canadian*.

Of all the mysteries that have ever occurred, one of the most baffling and incomprehensible is that of the Marie Celeste. To this day it has never been satisfactorily solved, though various theories have been put forward to account for the extraordinary disappearance of every soul on board in perfectly fine weather, and while the vessel was under full sail.

The Marie Celeste was a well-found brig, which sailed from Boston with a general cargo, destined for Mediterranean ports. The crew consisted of seventeen hands, who, so far as was known, were all steady, reliable men. In addition there was the captain, his wife, and their little daughter; twenty souls in all.

Harmony prevailed. The crew had been on board some days before the ship sailed, and perfect harmony prevailed amongst them. The captain took a kindly interest in the men, as did also his wife. In fact, they might be described as a "happy family," and never, perhaps, had a vessel put to sea under more favorable auspices.

She is known to have reached the vicinity of the Azores without anything of an untoward nature happening. There she was sighted by a passing vessel, to whom she reported "All well." When next seen, it was under the most remarkable and even startling circumstances.

Early one morning the Spanish coast authorities near the Straits of Gibraltar noticed a vessel in the offing under full sail. Their attention was attracted to her owing to her extraordinary and erratic movements. At first she appeared to be heading for the Straits, she did not hold on a steady course for two minutes together. She "yawed," as sailors term it, from port to starboard, and from starboard to port, while she veered round at every changing puff of wind. The brig, for such she proved to be, seemed bereft of a guiding hand, and left to wander at her own free will.

Boarded by Coastguards. Observing the eccentric course of the vessel, the coastguards quickly arrived at the conclusion that there was something wrong on board. With a view to investigating matters, they manned a boat and put off from the shore. The brig was still pursuing her aimless and erratic course.

The men rowed out towards her, but when they came within a few cables' length they paused in astonishment. They now perceived that there was no one at the wheel, which was spinning round of its own accord. Nor, so far as they could make out, was a single soul visible anywhere on deck.

Resting on their oars, they hailed the vessel again and again. No answering voice came to them. They waited, expecting every moment to see a head appear as a man came up from below; but not a living creature was sighted on board.

Vessel Perfectly Sound. The men continued to gaze on the brig in awed wonder, not untinted with superstition. They felt they were confronted by a mystery. It was all the more remarkable because every one on board, it was estimated, was in place, and the vessel appeared to be perfectly sound and watertight throughout.

Before venturing to board her, they pulled round under her stern in order to ascertain her name. They found that she was the Marie Celeste, of Boston; but beyond that fact they were in ignorance of everything concerning the brig or the whereabouts of the crew.

Not without considerable hesitation and misgiving they proceeded on board, and here they made a series of the most remarkable discoveries.

In the first place, they found that there was not a single human being on the vessel. Every soul on board, down to the cabin boy, and his little daughter, had vanished.

None of the Missing. Now that all, how, or in what manner, these twenty souls had disappeared was an inexplicable mystery, for not one of the brig's boats was missing. They were all in their proper places, swung on the davits, or stored away on deck. Furthermore, the brig was in perfect condition, and the crew, who were all in place, and the vessel appeared to be perfectly sound and watertight throughout.

The boarders continued their investigation, making equally strange discoveries at every turn. In the men's quarters they found the remains of a half-finished dinner, the food still quite fresh, showing that the crew had been disturbed in the middle of their meal.

and hastily quitted it in response to a call from deck. In the captain's cabin the state of affairs was even still more extraordinary. There, also, was found the remains of an unfinished and hastily quitted meal. Apart from that, there was not the slightest trace of confusion or disorder. Some needlework, upon which the captain's wife had been engaged, was neatly folded up and placed aside; while the skipper's watch was discovered hanging on a nail above his bunk. It was still ticking, showing that the vessel must have been deserted within the last twenty-four hours.

Mystified by all they had seen, the coastguardsmen returned to the deck, where they made another minute inspection. With the exception of a mark like the slash of an axe or cutlass on the bulwarks forward, they discovered nothing which would tend to throw the smallest light on the mystery. Everything on deck was in perfect order. If it was a case of mutiny on the part of the crew, as was at first surmised, there was no trace of bloodshed. Nor could the men have deserted the vessel in sudden panic through fear of her sinking; for, as already stated, she was perfectly sound and seaworthy. Besides, there was the mystery of the boats. How could the crew have made their escape when none of them were missing?

The boarders took charge of the brig, and brought her safely into Gibraltar. There, when the facts became known, the mystery of the Marie Celeste was discussed. Hundreds of people came on board to view this vessel to which such mystery was attached, and which preserved her secret in spite of every effort made to unravel it.

Amongst others, the American consul boarded the brig while she lay at anchor, and proceeded to make an official investigation. His examination, however, led to no fresh discovery. Beyond the facts already recorded, nothing came to light which would account for the condition of affairs, or tend to show under what circumstances the crew had disappeared.

The consul drew up a full report of the case, which he forwarded to the United States Government. In addition, he had inquiries made all along the coast, in the hope that those on board the brig might have reached land in some way. Yet week after month passed, and nothing was heard of them. They seemed to have vanished off the face of the earth.

The American Government instituted exhaustive inquiries on both sides of the Atlantic. It was thought that the missing crew might have been taken off by a passing ship. The captains of all incoming vessels were questioned, but they had no report to make. Not a trace of those twenty people, who left Boston on board the Marie Celeste, was discovered. And there practically the mystery rests to the present day, even though a period of more than thirty years have elapsed.

What happened to those on board the brig? The question has often been asked, and various theories have been advanced to account for their disappearance. Sudden insanity has been mentioned; the idea being that every soul went mad, and flung themselves overboard. Another explanation, however, appears altogether too far-fetched and improbable.

The theory of piracy seems rather more reasonable; yet pirates do not board a vessel simply for the sake of carrying off the crew. In this case, given if this dreaded bluff practice had swooped down upon the brig, those on board would certainly have offered a desperate resistance, and traces of the conflict would have been visible everywhere. Again, had it been the work of pirates, they would not have departed without plundering the vessel, and probably scuttling her; unless, as some hold, they were frightened away by the approach of another ship.

A startling theory, yet one which would seem to cover the entire facts, has been put forward by one writer. This is the suggestion that the brig was attacked by a gigantic squid, or octopus. The writer in question even goes so far as to conjure up the thrilling scene. He says:

"Imagine it to be noonday; the sea perfectly calm; the brig gliding along under full sail. All is still on board. The crew have gone below to dinner, leaving only one of their number on deck, the man at the wheel. Suddenly a large octopus rises out of the deep, waving its terrible tentacles aloft. It seizes upon the man at the wheel, and sweeps him bodily from the deck. His cries bring the remainder of the crew rushing up from below. One by one they are engulfed by the waving arms; and then, when the muzzled monster has eaten its fill, it slowly sinks into the depths again, carrying its living freight with it."

If we accept this theory, the slash on the bulwarks would certainly seem like a confirmation. It might well have been caused by one of the crew, who, seeing the monster struck furiously at the great slimy arms as they came sliding in over the ship's side.

REPAIRS ARE EXPENSIVE. Work on the freighter Latouche will cost \$11,965, Steamer Having Been Badly Damaged When She Struck.

Repairs to the big steel freighter Latouche, of the Alaska Steamship Company, which was badly damaged when she struck at Caradoc Point while passing through Icy Strait, will be made at Seattle.

The repairs will require eleven new steel plates. Twelve plates will have to be taken out, failed and returned. In addition to the work on the hull of the vessel, 120 floors and frames will have to be repaired. The cost will be \$11,965, and the work must be completed in fifteen days.

The Latouche, in command of Captain William Jensen, was bound from Juneau to Prince William Sound to load a cargo of copper ore for the Tacoma smelter, and went ashore in a heavy snowstorm, striking on a large rock. The vessel was stranded for twenty-four hours, and as a result is badly strained.

None of the Missing. Now that all, how, or in what manner, these twenty souls had disappeared was an inexplicable mystery, for not one of the brig's boats was missing. They were all in their proper places, swung on the davits, or stored away on deck. Furthermore, the brig was in perfect condition, and the crew, who were all in place, and the vessel appeared to be perfectly sound and watertight throughout.

The boarders continued their investigation, making equally strange discoveries at every turn. In the men's quarters they found the remains of a half-finished dinner, the food still quite fresh, showing that the crew had been disturbed in the middle of their meal.

The boarders continued their investigation, making equally strange discoveries at every turn. In the men's quarters they found the remains of a half-finished dinner, the food still quite fresh, showing that the crew had been disturbed in the middle of their meal.

SANTA CRUZ ON MAIDEN VOYAGE

Grace and Company's New Liner Is Loading at Eastern Ports for This Coast and Brings Large Cargo.

Cable advices report the arrival of the new American liner Santa Cruz from Philadelphia at New York, where she is to load on her maiden voyage to this coast via the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company's service, to be inaugurated by W. R. Grace & Co.

The Santa Cruz is one of several new steamers built for W. R. Grace & Co., and coming for this service. She will leave New York this week for the Pacific, coming via the Straits of Magellan, West Coast and San Francisco. She is due here in May, and will load again for New York via Magellan. When the Panama Canal is ready for use, the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Company's service will come through that waterway to the Pacific, and up to this port, Tacoma being the terminus of the line.

Continues Chartered Fleet. The fleet of British steamers which are fitted for Grace & Co. will operate between New York and the West Coast via the Straits of Magellan until the completion of the canal, using that waterway when it is opened. The other vessels in the American fleet which will follow the Santa Cruz are the Santa Clara, Santa Catalina and Santa Cecilia.

The American steamer Damara, under charter to W. R. Grace & Co., has left the Sound for San Francisco with one of the largest cargoes ever sent from Tacoma to San Francisco. It is also the first voyage of the Damara in the coastwise trade, her American registry only recently being conferred.

In the cargo of the Damara are 2000 tons of wheat; 1400 tons of coal; 600 tons of copper; 300 tons of general freight and 600 tons of paper from Powell River. The entire cargo totals 7800 tons, and is believed to be a record coastwise cargo.

After discharging at San Francisco, the Damara will return to Tacoma to load lumber at Sound ports for the Atlantic, New York being her destination on her next voyage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(By Dominion Wireless)

Point Grey—Cloudy; calm; 28. Cape Lazo—Cloudy; N. W.; 20.02; 73; sea smooth.

Tatoosh—Cloudy; E. 16 miles; 29.55; 40; sea smooth. In, one-masted steamer; 4:45 a.m. Out; Alaska; 7:40 a.m.

Pachena—Cloudy; calm; 30.09; sea smooth. Estevan—Cloudy; calm; 29.43; sea smooth.

Triangle—Cloudy; S. W.; 23.31; 39; sea smooth. Spoke, 1 p.m.; Prince Rupert, Milbank Sound, southbound; Prince Rupert, 7:10 a.m.; Milbank Sound, southbound.

Hedra—Cloudy; S. W.; light; 29.60; 33; light swell. Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 29.87; 34; sea smooth. Spoke Prince Albert, off Gibson Island, 9:30 p.m., due Prince Rupert; 1 a.m.

Dead Tree Point—Snowing; calm; sea smooth. Alert Bay—Cloudy; calm; sea smooth.

MOON. Point Grey—Clear; calm; 32. Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 29.95; 43; sea smooth. Prince Rupert at Seymour Narrows, 10:45 a.m.

Tatoosh—Clear; E. 18 miles; 29.95; 44; sea smooth. Pachena—Clear; calm; 30.11; sea smooth.

Estevan—Clear; calm; 29.85; 42; sea smooth. Spoke Tees leaving Quatino Sound.

Triangle—Cloudy; S. 29.20; 41; sea smooth. Hedra—Drizzling; S. E.; light; 29.69; 40; light swell.

Dead Tree Point—Snow; S. E.; sea smooth. Prince Rupert—Overcast; calm; 29.73; 26; sea smooth.

6 p.m. Point Grey—Cloudy; calm; temp. 31; light. Cape Lazo—Clear; calm; 29.58; 28; sea smooth.

Alert Bay—Overcast; S. E.; sea smooth. Pachena—Clear; calm; 29.99; sea smooth.

Dead Tree—Snowing; S. E.; light; sea smooth. Hedra—Cloudy; N.; 29.57; 34; sea smooth.

Triangle—Fog; rain; S. E.; 29.25; 39; sea smooth. Spoke the Prince Rupert at 3:30 p.m.

Prince Rupert—Snow; calm; 29.73; 33; thick; sea smooth. Estevan—Cloudy; calm; 29.70; 42; sea smooth. Spoke the Panama Maru at 4:30 p.m., due at Victoria at 5 p.m., Sunday.

Tatoosh—Clear; S. E.; 29.84; 44; sea smooth. Out, steamer Fairhaven at 12:45 p.m. Out, steamer Fairhaven at 4:15 p.m. In, steamer Layra at 4:20 p.m.

TO AVOID COLLISIONS. Temporary Buoys Established in First Narrows, Burrard Inlet, to Remain While Dredge Mastodon Is at Work.

Information has been received by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Victoria that a five-pile beacon has been established, temporarily, on the north side of the channel, First Narrows, Burrard Inlet, showing a white light, opposite the centre of the Parthia shoal, and will be placed in operation at sunset on February 11.

TRAWLER SAILS ON TO DOCK AT VANCOUVER

James Carruthers, Third of the Fishing Vessels for Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Passes In.

The trawler James Carruthers, Captain McGee, the third of the fishing vessels to come to this coast for the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, arrived in the Strait yesterday morning, and after getting her pratique at Quarantine early in the afternoon, passed on to Vancouver without calling here. She made the same time as the Andrew Kelly and the George E. Foster, ninety-eight days from England, sailing from her builders' yards at Beverley, Yorkshire, on the Humber, while the other two sailed from Grimsby, on the same river.

PANAMA MARU TODAY. Osaka Shosen Kaisha Liner Will Dock at Outer Wharf at 5 o'clock With Passengers and Freight.

According to a wireless message from Captain Kanoo, of the Panama Maru, the steamer will arrive at the Outer Wharf this afternoon at 5 o'clock. There was no word as to the cause of the delay to the steamer, but it is assumed that it was due to the weather, and that the Panama has been meeting head winds and seas during the latter part of her voyage.

Thirty-four steerage passengers will disembark here, and before the steamer proceeds to Seattle she will discharge 200 tons of freight.

THEFTS FROM SHIP'S CARGO. Four Men of the Crew of the Cyclops Are Under Arrest in Vancouver for Broaching Cargo and Smuggling.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 8.—It has been decided to prefer a charge of broaching cargo, in addition to the smuggling charge, against the four members of the crew of the Blue Funnel freighter Cyclops now in jail. This is a more serious charge. The Cyclops has left for Seattle, but Captain Arthur will leave his ship and return to Vancouver for the hearing of the charge.

There is always a certain amount of pilfering proceeding upon vessels which carry merchandise—though the Blue Funnel has been singularly free from this sort of pilfering—and comparatively little notice is taken of it. When, however, the cargo is deliberately broached—boxes forced open, etc.—the matter assumes a more serious aspect. In the case of the Cyclops it is stated that one big box, which should have contained perfume, was landed empty, and a box of boots was short of a good many pairs, and that there were other losses.

Whether the four men in custody were responsible remains to be seen. The captain thought the cargo sufficiently serious to engage a detective agency to try and discover the culprit or culprits. The four men were arrested with goods which they had brought off the ship to supposed customers, who proved to be detectives.

CHILEAN AUTHORITIES PLAN MERCHANT FLEET

Twelve Modern Steamers to Go on Main Between That Country, Europe, Australia and Japan.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Feb. 8.—It is announced that the Government has instructed the naval authorities here to investigate the proposal made by Lord Cochrane's syndicate for the formation of an Anglo-Chilean steam navigation company that shall turn over to the Government a fleet of twelve modern steamers of modern construction of 10,000 tons each, and with a speed of ten miles per hour, for service between Chile, Europe, Australia and Japan.

These steamers are to be the property of the Chilean nation from the start, fly the Chilean flag, and their construction is to be supervised by the Chilean Government so that they may be used as transports. The total return of the company is to be for the Government of Chile, but the latter guarantees to the company 5 per cent of its gross earnings to cover running expenses, to establish a sinking fund of not less than \$400,000 per year. At the end of twenty years the Government may either renew the fleet and the contract for another 20 years or pay the company \$1,250,000.

Prince Rupert on Time. Advice from Vancouver last night was to the effect that the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince Rupert was on time and would be in here this morning to the dot. She has brought down a number of passengers and a considerable cargo, and she was chartered to the morning at ten o'clock she will sail for Seattle and will return north tomorrow forenoon.

Choice Residence Sites. AT A CHEAP PRICE. This property fronts on Cook Street, near Hillside, is 50 x 260, is beautifully situated, commanding a very charming prospect of sea and mountain. The price is \$3,300. One-third cash and balance on easy payments.

L. H. ELLIS. Phone 940. 6 Moody Block.

Century Finishes Discharging. Yesterday afternoon the Harrison liner Century completed discharging her cargo for this city and left for Vancouver, where she will unload the cargo she has brought for that port from the United Kingdom and the Continent.

There Will Be a Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner in and Another Out, and a Blue Funnel Freighter Arriving Here.

There are few steamers due to call at the Outer Wharf this week, and of these one is a vessel which is late and should have been in last week. The Panama Maru was one day late in leaving Yokohama, and on the way over she lost another day, so she will not arrive till this afternoon.

On Tuesday afternoon the Awa Maru, Captain Shimidzu, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will leave for Yokohama and Hongkong. At the Sound ports she is taking on a very heavy cargo of general freight, and she will have something over 1,000 tons when she sails from the Outer Wharf. She is expected to have a considerable number of passengers.

The Sado Maru, of the same line, of which Captain Asakawa is skipper, is due to arrive from these ports, although if the same weather that has been delaying the Panama Maru has been met by her she may be later than that. She has nearly 400 tons of freight—Victoria, and these a fifty passengers, practically all steerage.

On Friday, the Antiochus, Captain Flynn, of the Blue Funnel line, is expected to reach port, with a heavy consignment of general merchandise for this port from the United Kingdom and the Orient.

REVEALS STEAMERS DUE THIS WEEK

There Will Be a Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner in and Another Out, and a Blue Funnel Freighter Arriving Here.

There are few steamers due to call at the Outer Wharf this week, and of these one is a vessel which is late and should have been in last week. The Panama Maru was one day late in leaving Yokohama, and on the way over she lost another day, so she will not arrive till this afternoon.

On Tuesday afternoon the Awa Maru, Captain Shimidzu, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, will leave for Yokohama and Hongkong. At the Sound ports she is taking on a very heavy cargo of general freight, and she will have something over 1,000 tons when she sails from the Outer Wharf. She is expected to have a considerable number of passengers.

The Sado Maru, of the same line, of which Captain Asakawa is skipper, is due to arrive from these ports, although if the same weather that has been delaying the Panama Maru has been met by her she may be later than that. She has nearly 400 tons of freight—Victoria, and these a fifty passengers, practically all steerage.

On Friday, the Antiochus, Captain Flynn, of the Blue Funnel line, is expected to reach port, with a heavy consignment of general merchandise for this port from the United Kingdom and the Orient.

Carrying passengers and freight between here and San Francisco, the Senator will leave for the South on Wednesday, and the Umaitia is due to arrive on Thursday night.

HAWAIIAN MASTER'S STRIKE. HONOLULU, T. H., Feb. 7.—The long threatened strike by officers of the Hawaiian Steamship Company's vessels was inaugurated when twenty captains and mates sent in their resignations. In anticipation of the strike the company has imported from the mainland, fourteen licensed masters. So far, there are no indications of trouble. The strike is over a question of wages.

From Seals to Mailbox. The old sailing schooner Zella May has been rechristened the S. E. No. 1 by her new owners, Chris Andersen & Co., of Aberdeen, and she will be engaged in the halibut industry out of Seattle. She has been equipped with a 100-horse-power engine. Application has been made at Port Townsend for her change from British registry to American registry. Two other halibut schooners are to be built at Aberdeen for the same owners, making a fleet of three.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co. have chartered the British steamer Crown of Seattle to take a cargo of general merchandise from Portland to Manila.

NOTICE. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of Nicholas Noble (Mrs.), Deceased, and In the Matter of the "Official Administrators' Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an Order granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gregory, dated January 31, 1913, I, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of the above deceased, all parties having claims against said Estate are requested to send particulars of same to me on or before the 4th of March, 1913, and all parties indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay such indebtedness on or before the 4th of March, 1913.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of February, 1913. R. G. MONTGOMERY, Acting Official Administrator.

Victoria Land District—District of Renfrew. Take notice that James Horace Wilson, of Victoria, B. C., occupation Clerk, do hereby notice to all persons to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 384, thence south 60 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east 30 chains to point of commencement; eliminating that portion covered by the said JAMES H. BUCHANAN, KILSON, SALMON, Dated December 8, 1912.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ANDREW W. HOWELL. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claim or demands against the late Andrew W. Howell, who died on or about the 26th day of October, A.D. 1911, or against the estate of the said Andrew W. Howell, or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitor for the said Andrew W. Howell, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims, in writing and a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held, and such statement shall be verified by Statutory Declaration of the claimant or his agent.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 26th day of March, 1913, the said Andrew W. Howell will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate, and that the said Andrew W. Howell will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person whose claim he shall not then have received notice of. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 4th day of February, 1913. J. H. BUCHANAN, Solicitor for Administrator.

Choice Residence Sites. AT A CHEAP PRICE. This property fronts on Cook Street, near Hillside, is 50 x 260, is beautifully situated, commanding a very charming prospect of sea and mountain. The price is \$3,300. One-third cash and balance on easy payments.

L. H. ELLIS. Phone 940. 6 Moody Block.

Century Finishes Discharging. Yesterday afternoon the Harrison liner Century completed discharging her cargo for this city and left for Vancouver, where she will unload the cargo she has brought for that port from the United Kingdom and the Continent.

There Will Be a Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner in and Another Out, and a Blue Funnel Freighter Arriving Here.

THE "NOBLEMEN" HAS MANY FRIENDS

"Tis a reason mighty, strong and effectual," Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus."

Davis "Noblemen" Cigar

Is made of clear Havana leaf by skilled Cuban workmen is the reason why "NOBLEMEN" and high-grade imported goods are the same in Quality. The fact that imported Havana Cigars pay much more duty than imported Havana leaf is the reason why "NOBLEMEN" is sold.

2 FOR 25¢. The same in quality, half in price; no wonder that 75 per cent of the 2 for 25¢ smokers favor "NOBLEMEN." "NOBLEMEN" Size - - - 2 for a quarter. "CONCHA FINA" Size - - - 3 for 25¢.

S. Davis & Sons, Limited Montreal

Makers of the Famous "PERFECTION" 3-for-a-quarter Cigar.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

You Can Make All Arrangements At This Office TO BRING Your Family and Friends FROM THE OLD COUNTRY

Our European agent will save you all trouble and expense. Special attention will be given them—Choice of ocean and rail lines. C. F. EARLE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent. Office, Wharf Street. Near Post Office.

Around the World Tours

The Empress of Russia. Gross Tonnage 16,680. Displacement 30,625 Tons. One of the most modern and up-to-date steamers, will leave Liverpool for Victoria on April 4, calling at Gibraltar, Suez, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, and other ports, taking two months to complete the trip. Stopovers allowed at all ports, offering a unique opportunity to see the World at a most reasonable expense. Full particulars and plans of vessel can be obtained by writing or calling at C. P. R. TICKET OFFICE, 1102 Government St. L. D. CHETHAM, City Pass Agent.

The Union Steamship Co., Ltd. The Boscowitz Steamship Co., Ltd.

B. C. Coast Service. STEAMER will sail every WEDNESDAY for Campbell River, Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Shushartle Bay, Rivers Inlet, Ocean Falls, Bella Coola. SATURDAYS, for Bella Bella, Skeena River, PRINCE RUPERT, NAA, Granby Bay, Stewart. For Further Particulars Apply to JOHN HARRISLEY, Agent - 1003 Government Street.

Trans-Atlantic Lines

AMERICAN LINE. New York—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton. ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE. New York—London Direct. WHITE STAR-DOMINION. PORTLAND, MAINE, TO LIVERPOOL. CANADA, Feb. 25. DOMINION, Mar. 8. TETONIC, Mar. 1. CSMIC, Mar. 15.

RED STAR LINE. New York—Antwerp—Amsterdam. WHITE STAR LINE. New York—Queenstown—Liverpool. N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton. Mediterranean Cruises. Boston—Baltimore—Italy. CANOTIC, Mar. 15. CRETIC, Apr. 5.

TO THE PANAMA CANAL WEST INDIES SOUTH AMERICA

SPECIAL EXTRA EASTER CRUISE. By the White Star Line's New Triple-Screw Steamer "LAURENITIC" 13,392 TONS MARCH 12. 27 delightful days; \$175 and upward; other West India Cruises, February 1, February 22.

A. E. DISNEY, PASSENGER AGENT, 619 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE, THREE DOORS FROM CHERRY STREET, OR LOCAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

LUMBER, SASH AND DOORS

Always in stock. We specialize in artistic front doors, elegant sash, grain fir, and Howard's flush.

Lemon Gonnason Co. Ltd.

Phone 77. P. O. Box 363.

For San Francisco. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. From Victoria, a. m. every Wednesday. S. S. UMATILLA or BRANFLO, and 11 p.m. every Thursday, from Seattle, a. m. 1903 or 1904. For Southeastern Alaska, S. S. CORADO leaves Seattle

REPAIRS COMPLETE AT JORDAN RIVER

Plant, Put Out of Commission by Electrical Storm in November, Running to Full Capacity This Week.

Early this week the Jordan River power plant of the Vancouver Island Power Company, will be again running to its capacity. The repairs to the second of the two units which were put out of business when lightning struck the generators in the terrific storm in November last, are practically complete and it is expected that by Wednesday at latest the unit will be delivering power. The other unit, also damaged by the lightning, was easily repaired and was in working order within two weeks of the accident.

This gave 6,000 horse power and with the Brentwood Bay and Goldstream power plants in full running order the company has been enabled to give a proper supply of power through its capacity was taxed to the utmost. With the operation of the second unit at the Jordan River plant the output of power will be added to by another 6,000 horse power and the company's full capacity will then be in operation.

The repairs of the second unit took much longer to effect than those of the first it being found necessary to bring needed parts from the East. The work of repair has been rushed ahead night and day, experts being brought over from Vancouver to assist the local experts and Mechanical Superintendent Tripp has been working overtime to complete the job.

The installation of a third unit at the Jordan River plant is also under way and its power will be available next fall. The addition means the expenditure of a large sum on enlarging the storage facilities and the pressure line at the power station and in addition to the present plant, but at the rate at which the demand for power for all purposes has increased in the city and adjoining territory the additional supply will be fully utilized. Since the Jordan River plant was installed more than one year ago the company's output of power has increased by more than three hundred per cent.

COMING EVENTS

Ladies' Guild to Meet—The Ladies' Guild of the Seamen's Institute will meet at the Empress Hotel on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Valuans to Celebrate—The carriage builders and horsehoofers will hold their first annual ball in the Connaught Hall, Monday, February 24.

To Meet Monday—The Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter I. O. E. B. will meet on Monday evening at 7:30, at the Alexandra Club.

Daughters of England—The Daughters of England will hold their anniversary social and dance in the Foresters' Hall, Broad Street, on Tuesday, February 11, at 8 p. m.

Senior Branch to Meet—Christ Church Cathedral Senior Branch of the W. A. will meet on Monday, February 10, at 8 p. m., at the residence of Mrs. H. H. Hiscott, 599 Trutch Street.

Newcomers' Social Club—The Whist Drive which was postponed last Tuesday will take place on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock in the Old Country Tea Rooms, Hibben Block.

Daughters of Empire—A general meeting of the Navy League Chapter "Daughters" of the Empire, will be held at the Alexandra Club tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock.

Gonzales Chapter to Meet—The annual meeting of the Gonzales Chapter I. O. E. B. will be held on Monday afternoon, February 10, at 2:45, in the Alexandra Club.

St. Valentine's Day Social—The ladies of St. Columba's Presbyterian Church will hold a valentine social on Friday evening, February 14, in the church. A special programme is being prepared for the occasion.

Young People's Society—The regular meeting of the Young People's Society will be held in the lecture room of St. Andrew's Church, corner Broughton and Douglas Streets, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

French Lecture to Be Given—Madame Sanderson-Monkin's lecture in the Alexandra Club, on Tuesday evening, will be on the subject of "Les Chateaux de France," one of the most interesting of historical themes. The meeting is a public one.

Organ Recital—The second of a series of organ recitals will be given on Wednesday evening, February 12, at 8 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, by Mr. Jesse Longfield, organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gidd, Mrs. Longfield and Mr. T. Ross.

Socialist Meeting—The Property and the Social Unrest will form the subject of an address to be given in the Bijou Theatre, Johnson Street, tonight at 8 o'clock, by Mr. J. A. McDonald, of Vancouver, under the auspices of the Socialist party of Canada.

Welsh Society—The Victoria Cymrodion Society will meet next Thursday, February 13, in Foresters' Hall, Broad Street. Mrs. Jenkins will preside. A programme of music and recitations has been arranged. Among those who will be present and address the society is Mr. Parker Williams, M. P. P. The celebration of St. David's Day, March 1, will be arranged.

Rowland's Concert Band—The usual weekly concert will be given by Rowland's Band at the Victoria Theatre, at 8:45 this evening. The band will be assisted by Madam Marie Burnett, mezzo-soprano, and Mr. M. M. Miller, trombone soloist. The instrumentalists of the band include a selection of "English Melodies," some from "Tannhauser"

and the popular overture "Light Cavalry."

Lecture on Fish—John P. Babcock, fishery expert of the Provincial Government, will lecture on the "Acclimatization of Fish on the West Coast of North America," at a public meeting of the Natural History Society at the King's Daughters' Hall, opposite the Alexandra Club, on Courtney Street, on Monday night, February 12.

At the Y.M.C.A.—This afternoon the Rev. G. E. Hartwell, of China, addresses the men's mass meeting on "The Church's Work Abroad," and Mr. N. H. Collins will sing several tenor solos. The reception given in honor of the new general secretary had been fixed for next Wednesday night, when all the senior members, the officers and staff of the association will have an opportunity of making Mr. Witham's acquaintance.

Conservative Meet—The incoming week will be a busy one for local Conservatives. On Wednesday evening Ward Three will hold a meeting, on Thursday evening Ward One will convene, and on Thursday evening Ward Five will follow suit. All these meetings are due to commence at 8:30 p.m. Considerable importance is attached to them as it is understood that matters affecting the constitution of the Central Association, the annual meeting of which is expected to take place on or about February 24, will be up for discussion.

CANNIBAL MONARCH LAST OF HIS KIND

Ruler of Ashantee Is Now Prisoner on Island of Mahé Clothed in Flaming Gown—A Political Prisoner.

The Seychelle Isles, off Africa's Indian seaboard, have of recent years been turned into a political prison for those deposed cannibal kings whose kingdoms have, on one excuse and another, been added to the dominions of the British Crown. At present there are three political prisoners of note on the island of Mahé—King Kobangwe of Uganda, King Assibi of the Gold Coast, and King Prempeh of Ashantee.

Though all of these ebony royalties were enthusiastic patrons of the cooking pot, King Prempeh is by far the most notorious and the most interesting personality of the three, for it was his palace at Kumasi that was built of the skulls and surrounded by a neat picket fence made from the leg and arm bones of the people he and his tribesmen had eaten.

Owing to an error of judgment in selecting a British Commissioner as the piece de resistance for one of his feasts, an expedition was sent to Ashantee; the country adjacent to the British Empire, and its ruler, forced to exchange his skull-walled palace in Kumasi for a four-roomed tin-roofed cottage in the outskirts of Victoria, the capital of the Seychelles. Here, surrounded by the baits of the confederates, he accompanied him into exile, he lives on the meagre pension granted him by the British Government.

Clad in the flaming cotton robe of red and yellow, which is the West African equivalent of royal ermine, worn over a pair of very solid pajamas, his Majesty received me on the verandah of his little dwelling in the presence of the constable, who guards him and who acts as interpreter when the King's very scanty store of English gives out.

Now, I am not an entire stranger to the ways of the Lord's anointed, but this audience with Prempeh of Ashantee was one of the most remarkable experiences that I can recall. In the first place, the mercury had crept up and up until it hovered in the neighborhood of 130 degrees in the shade of the house; in the second place, the sons of the King (he told me he had 42 in all), had crowded into the tiny room until the place fairly reeked with the smell of perspiration; in the third place, I was at a loss what to talk to his Majesty about.

After an awkward pause, during which the King shuffled his feet uneasily and I wiped away rivulets of perspiration, he said something in Ashantee to one of his attendants, who shortly returned with a tin tray holding a bottle of whiskey, a syphon of lukewarm water and a couple of very dirty glasses. After another long and uncomfortable pause, he King asked me if I wouldn't have something to drink. Taking it for granted that Prempeh's capacity for drink would be as out as his choice of food, I poured his beer glass full to the brim with whiskey, giving to myself the drink sanctioned by civilized custom.

"In my country," said the King, leaning forward, and speaking in the broken English which he had acquired from the Government chaplain, "bad men sometimes try to poison King, so King turns drink other way round," and sipping the action to the words, he turned the tray so as to place before me the beer glass full of whiskey. I have never been quite certain whether or not there was a twinkle in the eye of that simple-hearted cannibal when he literally turned the table on me.—The Last Frontier.

ZBYSZKO SIGNED UP TO MEET CEUZIEUX

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 8.—Montreal will be the scene of a real championship wrestling match on the evening of Feb. 17, Geo. Kennedy, wiring from Chicago today, said that he had signed up Zbyzsko and Raymond Ceuzieux for a heavyweight championship bout here on that date. There are few people who give Ceuzieux much of a show with the big Pole, yet this bout ought to do much to give the fans a line on the probable outcome of Zbyzsko-Le Marin affair, which takes place in Chicago in March. Montrealers know all about Le Marin, but so far have had no opportunity of seeing the big Pole, who appears to be the favorite for the belt since Frank Gotch retired.

we expected success and got it

Yes, "Strathcona Heights" is away to a start that will have the last lot sold in a very short time. We have been busy taking people to see the property and, with very few exceptions, everyone who saw it bought. The last chance

will be gone very soon. This is an opportunity for a small but high-class investment that doesn't come often. The new car line will start running about April 1. You know what a new car line in actual operation does to values! Get in NOW.

STRATHCONA HEIGHTS

"BIG LOTS—LITTLE MONEY"

It's Right on the New Saanich Suburban



The photograph shows the excellent character of "Strathcona Heights." Note the location of the new electric line. Fifteen minutes to the city. You can enjoy a real home here at small cost and be near town, too.

Put a Few Dollars Down and Secure a Big Lot
Buy Now!—New Carline Opens About April First

The openings to buy profitable real estate in Victoria without having the backing of considerable money, are few and far between. A few years ago anyone with a thousand or two might have stepped in and laid the foundation for a fortune. That day is past forever but, by taking advantage of just such fleeting opportunities as this of "Strathcona Heights," the investor with a few

"Strathcona Heights" fills the bill in every way. The lots are all well located, with deep, rich soil, and every lot is within easy reaching distance of the carline, assuring quick transportation to and from the city at small cost.

This property lies in an exceptionally good neighborhood, and one that will be among the very first to develop rapidly after the opening of the electric line. The surroundings are all that could be desired. "Sunniyvale," a subdivision which was sold out in just ten days some time ago, and which made good profits for those who bought it, lies just next door. There is plenty of good water and the Municipal Council is undertaking to pave all main roads in the locality in which this property lies. Every lot is a good, big, building lot, with room for a splendid home and a truck garden and lawns, and flower beds. Those who live in "Strathcona Heights" will be enabled to materially cut down the cost of living by keeping up a vegetable garden.

Buy Now and Get These Prices

Lots Average 67 x 133

\$500 to \$800

TERMS:

1/4 Cash—6, 12, 18 and 24 Months

Just a Little Down and Two Years to Pay

Don't let this chance get away from you. Just as sure as you buy a lot here you'll bless the day. There are only 50 lots all told. They won't last many days. Hurry if you

want one. Courteous salesmen and comfortable motors at your service any week day. Just phone or call and we'll get you. But DO IT NOW!

IF YOU CAN'T CALL, MAIL THIS
COUPON TODAY

Rex Realty
737 Fort Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Gentlemen,—
Please send me full details of your offer of lots in "Strathcona Heights." It is understood that this does not obligate me in any sense.
Name
Address
Vicoi

Rex Realty Telephone
737 Fort Street
Victoria, B. C. 4939

SEVERAL FALLACIES
— CONCERNING BANKS

Big Institutions Enjoy No Monopoly and Anyone May Invest Who Has the Price—Branch System Safety.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—At present a bank charter cannot be obtained from the Dominion Government until the promoters have paid up \$250,000 in cash out of a minimum subscribed capital of \$500,000. The Finance Minister does not contemplate altering this provision, but some members of the House and a few local newspapers throughout the country are of opinion that it "plays into the hands of monopoly," and would like to see charters granted to new banks with a paid-up capital of \$100,000, \$50,000, or even less, as is the case in the United States.

Canada once tried the experiment of giving charters to persons who had paid up only \$100,000, but abandoned it in 1890 because the failure, under more or less painful circumstances, of two or three small banks, had convinced the administration of Sir John Macdonald that the sum was not large enough to prevent the entrance into the banking field of mere speculators and adventurers.

If it be said that recent experience proves that \$250,000 is not sufficient to exclude them, one can only reply that, while no human device can eliminate dishonesty from banking affairs, it is a reasonable surmise that the greater the amount required as a pledge of good faith, the less risk there ought to be of the public's suffering.

At the decennial revision of 1890, members protested that the increase of the minimum deposit from \$100,000 to \$250,000 would prevent competition among the banks, by hindering the formation of new ones; but this was a groundless fear, for, as everyone knows, there has been no approach in Canada towards that modern business, a money trust. The banks enjoy no monopoly against the appearance of bona-fide competitors, nor do the shareholders profit by investments that are not open to everybody who has the price.

Small Banks Obsolete.
Small banks have rendered service in times past, and no one has a word to say against them. But, like other diminutive institutions, they have fallen behind the age, which calls for large aggregations of capital to handle the large requirements of modern commerce and industry.

There is always a demand for small banks; however, in a period of land speculation, banks big or little, are forbidden by law to advance money on farm lands or on small lots, but the booster imagines that he could profit by small local concerns, which would display more "local patriotism" in helping the innumerable side projects which he launches with the object of inflating land values, than the branches of large banks, directed from centres like Montreal or Toronto. To be sure, he is thinking only of himself, and not of the depositor whose savings he would invest into his business.

It is easy to contend that large banks make for monopoly, whereas small ones augment competition, and so benefit the common people; but facts do not bear out the theory.

For example, in 1890 the legislature of Old Canada passed what was known as the Free Banking Act, for the creation of banks without branches, with a circulation based upon the securities of the Province. The policy was copied from that in vogue in the state of New York, but proved a failure. The small banks could not compete with the larger banks, and soon disappeared, some by failing, and the rest by amalgamating with one another or with the big joint stock banks of the day.

When the panic of 1857 occurred, after a tremendous boom in real estate, following the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway, an effort was made to revive the small bank, but it did not succeed. The old-fashioned note-shaver, who charged from 15 to 20 per cent, had been routed by the small banks years before, and the small bank in turn was incapable of holding its own against the large bank, with its cheaper money and relatively more economical management.

Case of Ireland.
We know how it is in other lines. Ireland is probably the only country in the world possessing a number of small independent railways, and the shipper who once upon a time argued that, by reason of their competition, they would serve him to better advantage than one or two big corporations, is now asking the British Government to buy him from their thrall. The departmental house underlies the country store, just as the factory has extinguished the weaver and shoemaker who once worked at home, his own master. It is hard on those who are forced to the wall, but the borrower and consumer profit by it.

It may be that in the matter of "local patriotism" the small banks excel the branch bank, but is that in all cases to its credit? The other day a branch bank in the West was denounced for refusing to furnish the money for building a street railway to a subdivision, 14 miles from the post office in a young town, which was opened by speculators who had offered to give half the acreage to the council as a park if the taxpayers would

Players of Williams Company



A scene from "The Little Corporal" which is to be the bill at the Princess Theatre this week.

construct a street railway to it. They calculated that the line would increase the value of the remaining half of the base price, and were incensed by the lack of public spirit manifested by the bank manager, who, if he had had to do with a small local bank, might and probably would have acted differently, to the loss and detriment of all concerned except the enterprising operators.

About Branch Banks

Generally speaking the branch is far and away a safer institution than a local bank. For every dollar deposited in a branch the whole bank is responsible; over and above which the entire resources of the bank are available for any local enterprise that requires more assistance than could be furnished by a purely local bank.

Moreover, as has often been pointed out, the large bank is able to spread and differentiate its risks; the safety of its business does not depend upon the ups and downs of any single community. When the real estate boom in Winnipeg collapsed 30 years ago, all the banks lost heavily, for many of their customers were entangled in it. Yet not one of the large banks had to suspend payment; the only bank that failed was a small one, the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, which had been tempted into too much "local patriotism."

In the debate at Ottawa in 1890, one more member begged Mr. Foster, the Finance Minister, to adopt the American plan of small banks with a circulation based on Government bonds. At the present moment the American legislators are casting about for a better system, one modeled to some extent on the principles of our Bank Act. They are tired of the constantly recurring currency famines, and desire to bring about a greater concentration of capital to deal with modern conditions.

TO EXPLORE AFRICA
WITH AN AIRSHIP

German Who Crossed Dark Continent in Motor Car Goes to England to Arrange for Further Conquests.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The German explorer, Lieutenant Paul Graetz, has arrived in London on the conclusion of the final portion of his expedition by motor-boat across Africa. Lieutenant Graetz, who is now engaged in the preparation of an Anglo-German airship expedition across New Guinea, was the first man to cross Africa by motor-car traveling between 1907 and 1909 from Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean to Swakopmund in German Southwest Africa.

Lieutenant Graetz is on his way to Germany, where he will enlist the sympathy of influential people, and will shortly be again in England to arrange the details of his scheme here. The proposal is to build in Germany an airship which is to have an English name, and to be manned half by Germans and half by Englishmen. As a protection against the natives of the interior the airship will carry six small machine guns. The expedition will leave Europe in October, and will be absent two years. In May, however, Lieutenant Graetz expects to be able to make a preliminary flight in the airship from Berlin to London. The base of the expedition will be a transport stationed off the New Guinea coast, from which the airship will make a series of short flights. On these inland trips the explorers will rely upon stores of highly compressed food. On board the transport will be stored cylinders of gas sufficient for the entire expedition. Lieutenant Graetz has forwarded a detailed report of his scheme to the Kaiser.

AMUSEMENTS

Crystal Theatre—Opening Monday you will have the opportunity of seeing one of the biggest programmes yet presented in this theatre. In vaudeville Miss Lottie Ellis, billed as "Victoria's Favorite Daughter" is the single on the bill. This young lady is very popular in this city and has earned several medals in competitions here. The double on the bill is the Belgraves feature Marimba Xylophonists and a big musical act. They are a positive riot as has been demonstrated all along the circuit. In pictures the big feature for Monday and Tuesday is the feature of features, "Kings of the Forest." This is a subject we have been looking forward to ever since it was first announced. It is a picture the like of which you will never see again. "Kings of the Forest" has a big heart throb based upon the mother's love for her child that is quickened to a tremendous degree through the spray of a man-eating lion that visits the wagon where the lone child is sleeping on the edge of the desert. The idea of a lion stalking its prey is interesting in itself but the sight of it leaping upon the quarry and dragging it away to its cave is something difficult to describe. The play not alone has the man-eaters roaming through the jungle but it has a tremendous heart interest in the adventures of a lovely little child whose parents fear it has fallen a prey to wild beasts. In the big scenes of the forest and the jungle, the lonely void, and the blistering desert, all the surroundings have been secured to make them not only pictorial but lifelike in the biggest sense of the word. In order to get seats you should advance to the box office for the early performance in the evening. In addition to this program there are two other reels of interesting pictures. Pictures continuous from 1:20 to 11:00, vaudeville from 3:30 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 11:00.

Maestros Theatre—"The Vengeance of Durand"—this is a real feature. Quality shows all the way through the two reels. The picture is highly dramatic, there are many moments of deep suspense, and there are situations that stir the emotions. The vengeance which Durand nurtured for another enters his own soul. The weapon which he sharpened with jealousy and hatred and placed in his daughter's hand is turned against himself. He is cut down in the fury of his wrath. "Pathe's Weekly No. 57"—these topics need no special pleading, they are always more than acceptable. "Paris and Its Monuments"—these scenes are all of great interest, especially so where the view of the tomb of Napoleon dissolves into the figure of "The Little Corporal." "The Electric Laundry"—an automatic laundry which makes many laughs. It is all trick stuff, and represents infinite pains. There are other features on the programme of the excellently well-selected entertainment to be presented on Monday and Tuesday.

Compensation is Given
Canadian Pacific Railway Makes Payment for Deaths and Injuries Caused by Collision.

TORONTO, Feb. 8.—Compensation ranging from \$25 to \$3,000 has been made by the C. P. R. in the cases of all seven of "A" company of the 48th Highlanders' regiment, who were killed or injured on Thanksgiving Day in the wreck at Streetsville Junction, when a troop train returning from the annual sham battle collided with the Detroit flyer.

There were, in all, about forty-five claimants for damages, and in all but three instances settlement was left in the hands of the committee of three officers of the regiment. The cases remaining to be settled are the three most seriously injured.

The widow of Private Murdoch, who was killed, was awarded \$3,000 by the C. P. R. The relatives of Private Banatyne, the other victim, receiving something slightly less. There will also be a claim against the railway for something like \$1,000 for damages to a company's stores.

Choice Investments

Millgrove Street, 50 x 170. Quarter cash. Price is\$1,050

Berwick Street, James Bay, 46 x 107. Price \$2,525

Burnside Road, 50 x 120. Price\$3,000

Burnside and Albina, double corner, 100 x 147. Price is\$4,000

Burnside and Donald, 67 x 137. Price\$3,000

Burnside and Qu'Appelle, corner, 110 x 135. Price is\$4,000

Shoal Harbor, three 50 feet waterfront lots, \$2,400

Shelbourne Street, 50 x 111. Price\$850

Haultain and Shelbourne, 47 x 135. Price\$1,400

Beach Drive, 100-ft. frontage by 200-ft. in depth. Price is\$3,900

Gonzales, over half an acre, commanding a magnificent view across the Straits. On terms over two years for\$4,500

Beach Drive, 75-ft. frontage. \$800 cash. Price \$2,750

Hollywood Crescent, 60 x 130. Quarter cash. Price is\$2,500

Lafayette Avenue, 50 x 115. Price\$1,225

St. Patrick Street, 50 x 113½. Price\$1,675

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Beckett, Major & Company, Ltd.

643 Fort Street

Telephones 2697 and 3515

Used in Canada for over half a century—used in every corner of the world where people suffer from Constipation and its resulting troubles—

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills,

stand higher in public estimation than any others, and their ever-increasing sales prove their merit. Physicians prescribe them.

25c. a box.

WANTED LISTINGS

Our agents have hundreds of buyers waiting for snags.

Send us your listings below market value, and they are practically sold.

We don't ask for exclusive listings. We charge owners nothing for listings.

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

THE VICTORIA LISTING CO., Phone 3280 504 Central Building

Do You Want a Raincoat That Is Very Dressy, Yet Guaranteed Waterproof?

You get this ideal combination in our Raincoats of English Zambrene—a fabric so soft and light that you can almost roll one of these garments up and put in your coat pocket, yet guaranteed to keep you dry in the severest of downpours.

Zambrene Raincoats are made by the famous firm of Birnhauf, of London, England, in popular plain shades of tan and also grey mixtures, with Prussian or regular collar, Raglan shoulders and slash pockets. Three-quarter and full lengths. Some with fly front; others with buffalo horn buttons buttoned through.

Prices \$20 and \$25

Try one on one day this week.

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

1017-1019 Government Street South of Fort Street
"YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES"—Rgd.

If You Are Perfectly Satisfied

With the results from your advertising, you have no need of our services. If you are not PERFECTLY satisfied, let us talk the matter over. If we cannot help you we shall say so frankly—we do not wish to waste your time, or ours.

FOR PAYING PUBLICITY, PHONE R451

PACIFIC PUBLICITY SERVICE

24 Brown Block, Broad Street

H. G. Penman

H. Amphlett

Impress

WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

BEST VAUDEVILLE IN THE WORLD FOR THE PRICE 15¢ & 25¢

BUD SNYDER

Dare-Devil Cyclist

BORDEN & SHANNON

BESSIE LA COUNT

JACK ARK

CAP. ANSON

Grand Old Man of Baseball

Friday, Feb. 14 EAGLES' MASQUERADE BALL Connaught

See Prizes Spencer's View St. Window

Gentlemen \$2.00 Ladies

Interesting Figures Seen in Palestine Exhibition



Miss Ida Byrnell and Mr. J.G. Byrnell
as Jewish Bride and Bridegroom

Miss Matzie
in Bedouin Tent.

PALESTINE DRAWING RECORD ATTENDANCE

Exhibition Proves Magnet for 1900
Victorians, Including Many Children,
for Event

There was a record attendance at the Palestine Exhibition yesterday afternoon, nearly 1200 people being present, the number including many children. The costume lecture on Jewish religious ceremonies, which was given by Miss Frances Schor, attracted large numbers, and was quite one of the most interesting and attractive of the series given by this gifted lady. Rev. Samuel Schor's Bible lecture was also well attended. This is a favorite feature of the exhibition, a number of people coming over from Vancouver to hear them.

With such a large attendance the refreshment room was taxed to its utmost capacity, and the ladies of the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Victoria West, who again took charge, deserve the greatest praise for the energetic manner in which they coped with the situation. Those taking part included St. Saviour's Church Women's Auxiliary, Mrs. Robert Connell, Mrs. Popert, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Ables, Mrs. Collis, Mr. Evans, Miss Eys, Mrs. Coldridge and Miss Saunders; St. Paul's Ladies Aid, Mrs. Weir, Miss Muirhead, Miss Patterson, Miss Lena McKay, Miss P. Stewart; Wesley Church Ladies' Aid, Mrs. J. A. Wood and Miss Beatty, while the members of the girls' branches of both organizations also assisted. Mrs. Elliott, Miss Little, Miss Sweet and Miss Oldfield acted as cashiers.

One of the features of the exhibition on Friday afternoon was the address on the work of the Canadian Bible Society which was given by the Provincial general secretary, Rev. J. Knox Wright, who pointed out that the exhibit contained seventy-one foreign versions of the scriptures used in Canada, eighty of those used in Africa, fifty-eight of those used in the South Sea Islands, and six of those used in Asia.

The exhibition will be formally reopened on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, who is expected to return to town today from the northern part of the Island.

To Rev. E. H. East, honorary secretary of the exhibition, must be given a great deal of the credit for the success of the undertaking, for no one has worked harder than he. Mr. East, who is connected with the staff of Christ Church Cathedral, acts as city chaplain for the Anglican church and visits the hospitals and the city jail, a new branch of clerical work which was introduced by Bishop Roper shortly after he became Bishop of Columbia. Before coming to Victoria, Rev. Mr. East spent five and a half years in the diocese of Sacramento, California.

CZAR'S ENGINEER DIES

Trusted Driver of Royal Trains Succumbs to Illness—Police Tried
Often to Bribe Him

GENEVA, Feb. 7.—Dominique Hof, aged 71, the czar's trusted and personal engine-driver, is dead in the hospital at Olten, his birthplace. Hof had served as engine-driver from St. Petersburg via Moscow to Odessa for 40 years, and was placed in charge of every train in which the royal family traversed Russia, and even on short trips. He could have retired long ago, but would not be forced by illness. Hof was offered during his career large sums to wreck the royal express, but he always refused the bribes. Some of them were made by the police to test his loyalty.

There are now 140 prisoners employed on the Central Prison Farm at Burnaby. The grade on the K. R. V. Railway will be completed from Carleton Place to Smith's Spring.

Earlier last week experienced a distinct earthquake shock.

Rev. W. H. Redman of South Vancouver, is abandoning his pulpit to become a farmer.

Work on the Canadian Northern grade between Yale and North Bend will be completed by April 1.

Come and see Panama Motor Truck Co. or phone 2244 for demonstration. 921 View Street.

EX-NAVAL GUNNER TRAITOR TO KING

Man 27 Years in the British
Service Sold Secrets to For-
eign Spy—Four Years in
Prison Is His Sentence.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—It was with a sense of something approaching horror that the crowded court at the Old Bailey, heard the word "Guilty," spoken in a deep and gravelly voice by the foreman of the jury who had tried George Charles Parrott.

Parrott—for twenty-seven years a British naval seaman, for two years chief gunner of the then latest battleship, Agamemnon, and afterwards warrant officer in charge of the naval range at Sheerness—was thus convicted of the charge of selling naval secrets to a foreign spy—"Richard Dinger," of Berlin. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Despite the able defence put forward by Mr. Cassels, his counsel, there was never a shadow of doubt that the jury would convict. That became certain when Parrott confessed on Wednesday that he could not explain how he became possessed of the £20 note which he handed last night.

Yet when Parrott, a sailor all over, stood up in the dock, and was formally declared to have been a traitor to his native land and to the King whom he served, no one who looked on could listen unmoved. No one could remember a British seaman being found guilty of so terrible a charge.

The Judge's Words.
Mr. Justice Darling spoke very solemnly. There was even a suggestion of sorrow in his voice—as he passed sentence on the convicted traitor. Parrott's browned cheeks paled as he listened to the judge's words.

"You have been found guilty," said the judge, "on evidence which must have satisfied every one who thinks of a most grave offence, not against a private individual, but against all your countrymen and against the State."

"You had for a long time been in a position of confidence; you knew things which are not confided to outsiders, because you were in a good position in an honorable service. You abused the trust placed in you when you were not in want, when you had a salary adequate to your needs, and a good appointment. You engaged in a traffic with persons who only desired to know what you knew, in order that they might use it against the State of which you yourself were a citizen."

No Graver Offence
"Of anyone in the service of the Crown it is impossible to imagine a graver offence than this. The meaning of it is that if this country was unfortunately called upon to defend itself against aggressors, it would be, so far as you could provide, less able to do so by means of those aggressors knowing something which would enable them more easily to attack us, or disable us from properly defending ourselves."

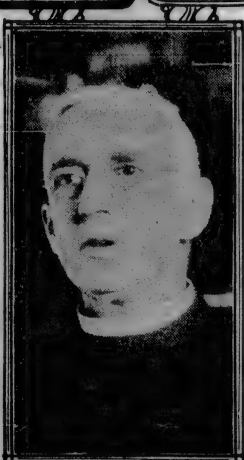
"It was an offence against every man, woman and child in this country and in the Empire."

"I do not know whether you know that you are liable to seven years' penal servitude. I shall not give you the full sentence, although I am not sure you do not deserve it. You have been long under suspicion, and you have not deserved all the good that has been said of you in court. I do not suppose for a moment this was the first offence."

"But I think that you were probably entrapped. These who want to obtain information are well supplied with money, and they are ingenious in getting the information they desire. I believe you were entrapped by a woman who is an agent of some foreign country, and that you were ingeniously entrapped, and that you fall."

"Because I believe that I think I may show some sort of leniency towards you, but it cannot be much—the crime is too great."

Out of Clemency
Mr. Justice Darling paused a moment, and then added, while Parrott listened with all his ears, these striking words:



The Rev. Mr. Fatt
Hon. Sec. Palestine Exhibition

"One word more. If you desire to have this sentence reduced, any part of it remitted, let me advise you to tell the authorities all you know. Enable them to trace out the source from which the danger to the country comes."

"Make that much reparation to your country, and so far as I can do so, I will use any influence I possess in procuring you some remission of your sentence which, in the opinion of the authorities, you may deserve by communicating to them information which you must have, for the advantage of your country."

"The sentence I pass on you, with deepest regret, is that of four years' penal servitude."

Parrott bowed slightly to the judge, and left the dock for the cells.

TRADE IN INDIAN OPIUM

Considerable Relief Felt by Merchants
at Decision to Suspend Sale of
Certified Drug.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Considerable relief is felt by opium merchants in India at the decision of the Indian Government to suspend the sale of certified opium until the accumulated stocks of the drug now in the hands of Indian merchants have been cleared.

This decision was arrived at after careful consideration of a petition to the Viceroy in Council recently submitted by Bombay mercantile firms engaged in the trade. The petitioners complained that the Chinese authorities had not adhered to the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1911. In that compact it was agreed that the export of opium from India to China should cease in seven years if, in the meantime, the production of native opium in China ceased. Until that time the Chinese Government was pledged to allow free trade in Indian opium, subject to regulations set forth. Amongst other things China undertook to withdraw all restrictions placed by provincial authorities on the Indian opium trade, and all taxation on the wholesale trade other than the consolidated import duty; that is to say, until the cultivation of opium in China ceased.

The Bombay merchants, in their petition, contended that the agreement of 1911 had been systematically violated. While the suppression of cultivation in China has proceeded very slowly, the provincial authorities there, they say, have imposed heavier restrictions on the trade in Indian opium. In the provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsi and Hunan, Indian opium is practically excluded, but the native-grown drug is retailed in "special sale" shops. The Indian trade is also hampered, the petitioners complained, by the smuggling of uncertified Bengal opium through Yacao and other ports outside China. The accumulated stocks of Indian certified opium are valued at £10,000,000, and as the prices fetched at the last auction sales in Bombay showed a falling off of about 15 per cent below the sum realized a month earlier the Bombay merchants found themselves faced by the danger of a crushing loss. They accordingly prayed that the Indian Government would take steps to enforce the terms of the agreement of 1911.

INVESTING for DIVIDENDS

CANADIAN LOAN & MERCANTILE COMPANY LTD.

Authorized Capital \$250,000

Home-Building Loans, Real Estate, Insurance, Mortgages, Agreements of Sale
Shares in This Company Offer You a Safe, Sound and Profitable Investment

The Company with no Promotion Stock.

The Company that gives No Options of Purchase to Agents.

The Company with its own Selling Agency.

The Company that looks solely to the welfare of its shareholders and allows no rakeoffs to Directors, Promoters and others.

Get a Prospectus and investigate our scheme.

Shares are now selling at \$1.00 per share par value and can be purchased for all cash or

on the easy instalment plan, whereby—

\$10 down and \$5 a month will buy 100 Shares.

\$25 down and \$12.50 a month will buy 250 Shares.

\$50 down and \$25 a month will buy 500 Shares.

\$100 down and \$50 a month will buy 1,000 Shares.

\$1,000 down and \$500 a month will buy 10,000 Shares.

ACT TODAY AND SUBSCRIBE TO THE FIRST ISSUE

A Prospectus will be mailed to any address on request. Phone or write for one.

The Mercantile General Agency, Limited

Selling Agents for

Canadian Loan & Mercantile Co., Limited

HEAD OFFICES:

207, 208, 209 Union Bank Building, Corner View and Government Streets, Victoria, B. C.

Postal Address:

P.O. Box 1412, Victoria, B. C.

Phone 3243 Geo. Abbott, Managing Dir.

A.D. MALET & CO.
REAL ESTATE

Suites 403-4
CENTRAL BLDG.
Phone 3235

**Three Safe
Investments and
Sure
Money-Makers
That**

A.D. MALET & CO.
REAL ESTATE

Suites 403-4
CENTRAL BLDG.
Phone 3235

We Can Recommend to Any of Our Clients

JOHNSON STREET—Five blocks from the City Hall, vacant lot, 50x120. Price \$200. Small investment. It requires only \$1700 cash to handle this; the balance easy. Big returns. This lot will sell for \$5500 before June 1, 1913; in one year it will be worth \$200 per front foot.

PANDORA AVENUE—Lot 60x120, between Blanchard and Vancouver, on the great artery street, is a bargain at \$550 per front foot.

VIEW STREET—Near Blanchard, one block from Douglas, the main thoroughfare, 120x120, at \$625 per front foot, or will sell any part. This we can strongly recommend.

We can arrange very good holding terms on any of the three properties above, and you may obtain full particulars on application to us.

VICTORIA WATER CARNIVAL, AUG. 4 to 9, 1913

VICTORIA CARNIVAL, August 4 to 9

AFTER over a quarter of a century in business, corner of Yates and Government, I am compelled to move to other premises, viz., in Union Bank Building on View Street, three doors from Government Street, where I shall be glad to welcome all my old friends, as well as many new ones as possible. Please remember address.

H. L. Salmon

Cadboro Bay Waterfrontage

East of Uplands and near new hotel. Will make 12 lots, all with waterfrontage.

For Sale as Block

Law, Butler & Bayly

1077 Cornhill Building

Commencing Second Week of February House-Furnishing Sale With Wonderful Values in Floor Coverings, Draperies Den and Dining Room Furniture, Etc.

Here's News of Interest From the China Department

WOMEN who are looking for new dinner and tea sets and wish to secure them at a distinct saving in the price will welcome this news. As the sets are being shown in the Broad Street windows, there is no necessity to go into full details here, it is better to let the goods tell their own story.

A Very Special Value in 97-Piece Dinner Sets for \$15.00

They are made of a fine grade of English semi-porcelain, have a rich glaze, and while having the appearance of china, possess all the strong qualities of good porcelain.

The decorations are well chosen floral designs, and we are confident that they will please the most exacting woman in the city.

Covered Vegetable Dishes at 50c

Only a few are to be sold, and as they are our regular \$1.00 value, they should find ready customers. They come in good styles, are a fine quality and have a dark blue floral decoration.

English and Austrian China Tea Sets—Values to \$9.75 for \$3.95

Only 10 sets are to be sold, and all are short of one or more pieces. This is the reason for the heavy reduction, and our loss is your gain in this case. They come in an assortment of pretty patterns, and should sell at a rapid pace, so shop early if you want them.

More Big Values in Austrian and English Tea Sets
We have three different lines to offer, and there are several different patterns from which you can choose. All are the latest in shape and the best quality that your money can buy. See the lines in the Broad Street window for further particulars. Prices \$8.75, \$6.75 and \$5.75.

A \$4.00 Wringer for Only \$2.90

The Sale Starts Monday Morning—Will You Have One?

THIS is the greatest value that we have offered for a very long time. The fact is that we got a price concession on a large shipment, and we are ready to give you the benefit of our good fortune.

They are the full size, have strong and well made wooden frames, large cog-wheels and strong pressure screws, and the rollers are of the best rubber.

To see them is to be convinced of their value, and the window display on Broad Street should be sufficient to tell them in a hurry.

February Sale Values in Brass and Gilt Iron Bedsteads

MONDAY will be your best time to secure a fine bedstead at a much less price than usual. We are showing some very fine lines and are confident that the design, finish and quality of the bedsteads will prove to be a sufficient recommendation.

Brass Beds. Amongst the fine lines that we are now showing, we consider that a line with a 2-inch continuous pillar and filled with half-inch brass rods, is a line worthy of special attention. They are strongly built and come in the 4½, 3½ and 3-foot sizes. The February sale price is only\$19.75

Another Big Line of Brass Beds with 2-inch pillars, half-inch fillers and neat brass knobs. This is to be had in the bright or the satin finish, and you can have them in the 4½, 3½ and 3-foot sizes. Monday's sale price is\$18.75

Gilt Iron Beds. This is a new and popular style that has a very neat appearance and is serviceable. It will stand very hard service. One style has a 2-inch continuous pillar and fancy fillers, and is a great value at\$11.75

Gilt Iron Beds. Here is a line with a 4-inch post and fancy fillers that presents a very neat appearance. Only 100 beds will be sold at this price, and as they are to be had in all sizes and are very strongly built, they are sure to find ready customers. Sale price\$4.90

Library Furniture Marked at Easy Prices for the February Sale

YOU do not buy library furniture every day; it's a little too expensive, and you wouldn't like the inconvenience of the constant change. For these reasons, it is a wise plan to get the best possible grade and the most convenient furniture at the start.

Here is a splendid assortment, including various woods, designs and finishes, and every piece is marked at a price that you will consider to be most reasonable.

In the Broad Street windows we are showing a few samples that may interest you and give you some idea of the values we are offering. However, there are lots more in the department, and we shall be pleased to show them to you no matter whether you make a purchase or not.

Mahogany Library Desk with a glass top and a convenient book case. The lower part has ample space for writing and convenient drawers for stationery. It is well made, has an excellent finish and is as good as it looks. Sale price only\$39.00

Oak Writing Desks are to be had in a great variety of designs, and they come in the fumed, Early English and the golden oak finishes. All are constructed from choice and well seasoned oak and are made to stand a lifetime. See our special line at\$29.00

Writing Desks for Women. While these are designed specially for the use of ladies, and show many delicate lines, they are strong and serviceable. It is impossible to give you full details of the many pleasing lines that are now to be seen in this department, but we invite you to inspect them. Our special line is a very artistic desk made of quarter cut oak that shows a beautiful grain and is finished in the Early English or the fumed style. See the View Street windows for this line. The sale price is only\$18.00

Library Tables are now being shown in the Broad Street windows, but while the samples show excellent values are to be had, it, by no means, gives you an idea of the well assorted stock that we carry. See our special line at\$13.75

Another Good Line of Library Tables has just been opened up. They are beautiful and are the best values that we have offered for a long time. All are built of the choicest lumber, are soundly constructed and well finished. Various styles, and you have your choice between the Early English, fumed and the golden colors. The February sale price is only\$26.00

An Advance Showing of New Spring Styles for Women See the View Street Windows

WE have just received a large shipment of advanced styles for Spring wear, and will be pleased to show them to you.

A few good examples are now being displayed in the View Street windows, but our space is too limited to show a really representative group. For this reason, you will find it to your advantage to visit the department and inspect the numerous new models at close range.

Many Fine Examples of Women's Costumes

Lots of the strictly tailored costumes, some with square cut fronts and others in the cut-away style, are here. One of the chief features is the 28-inch coat with one, two or three buttons, and the many new ideas expressed in the long laps.

The materials are chiefly the plain and hairline serges, worsteds, fancy suitings, Bedford cords, in plain and shot effects, and various new materials that have a distinctly novel and pleasing effect.

The skirts come in quite a variety of styles. Some are plain, others plaited or show panels down the back, while another style has a wide tuck down the back and front and from one to three tucks on either side.

The most prevalent colors are navy blue, black, black and white in a variety of forms, greys, fawns and browns.

A Very Attractive Line of Novelty Costumes

It is impossible to give you an accurate idea of the varied styles that are to be seen at this store. One thing is sure, and that is the fact that the artists have created a new record for good taste.

Some of the coats are cut with a raised waist line that gives the garment the Peplum effect, others have a graceful cutaway, graduating from 26 inches at the front to 36 inches at the back, while many more have shaped panels starting at or near the waist line.

There are dozens of pleasing variations from which you can choose. One notable feature is a new, flat-fitting collar showing long points in front, and resembles the Robespierre style. Another feature is the buttons with centres to match the trimmings on the costume and the outer rims, made of the same materials as the body of the garment.

Pipings of a contrasting color, small and large fancy buttons, and a variety of fancy materials are the prominent trimmings.

Our costumes in the new styles are marked at prices starting as low as \$15.00 and ranging up to \$50.00.

The New Spring Coats Are a Treat to See and the Prices Are Most Reasonable

Three-quarter coats will prevail this season, but the woman who prefers a full length garment will find a fine assortment from which she can make her choice.

Many of them show a graceful cutaway front and the long rolling collars and revers faced with a material of contrasting color is another strong feature.

The long coats come with neatly belted backs, and both the loose and semi-fitting styles are well represented. Some show a high waist line and pipings of a contrasting color is a popular form of trimming.

Most of the coats have a long lapel effect, and striped materials seem to be much in favor. The materials are covert cloths, serges, worsteds, cords, tweed effects and various new materials with a novel appearance.

All sizes are here and the prices range from \$12.50 up to \$35.00.

Opening Up Spring Outing Hats Daily

It is beginning to look like Spring in our Millinery Department. Case after case of new goods are being opened up every day, and as the models are coming from all of the world's fashion centres, you can depend on seeing a representative group.

New shapes, colors and styles of trimming are here in such a variety of effective and pleasing styles that it is impossible to describe them and do them justice in this announcement, but we invite you to visit the department and see them for yourself.

You'll find our prices as reasonable as ever, and our lines ranging from \$4.50 up to \$10.00 are beauties.

A Very Fine Assortment of Silk and Brocaded Silk Waists at \$5.75. All New and Beautiful Styles for Spring

It looks as if the Robespierre and modifications of this popular style are to lead the way this season, but judging by the pretty models that have appeared up to the present time, few women will regret the fact that Dame Fashion has set her mark of approval on this style.

Some are in plain colored silks and have net fronts to the collars and net cuffs, and are finished with pipings of a contrasting, lapel effect, and dashes of material matching the pipings.

Fancy buttons, frills of lace and pipings are strong features in the way of trimmings, and the chief colors are white, black, navy, browns, tans, Copenhagen, grey, striped or check black and whites, etc.

Dainty Spring and Summer Dresses And Many Other Lines Now Ready for Your Inspection

A Sharp Drop in the Prices of Curtains and Drapery Materials

Will Cause Rapid Selling on Monday

ALTHOUGH we have not quoted the regular prices, the showing of the materials in the windows will prove to you that the prices are decidedly lower than usual.

All are goods that will stand a close examination, and their quality will be a sufficient recommendation to the careful housekeeper who is proud of the appearance of her home.

Tapestry Portier Curtains of a high quality, 3 yards long and 30 inches wide, come in rich greens, reds and browns. They have a mercerized finish, are trimmed with heavy knotted fringe at the top and bottom, and are closely woven. Only 43 to be sold, and the price on Monday is only\$4.75

Couch Covers, 50 x 60 inches, finished with fringe all round, all reversible patterns and an excellent quality. There is a good assortment of patterns and colorings from which to make your choice. All one price on Monday\$1.90

Madras Muslins. Here is a lot of 200 yards of beautiful muslin, 36 inches wide, that will create much interest. The colors are cream and white; while the patterns are of a dainty nature. You can depend on its wearing and wearing well, and it makes splendid draperies for bedrooms and small windows. A very fine value at, per yard\$2.50

Bungalow Scrims. We have about 360 yards of American scrims that have been marked down to a specially small price for rapid selling on Monday. It includes some of our best patterns, and the fact that we cannot get the lines repeated is the only reason for the lowered price. Monday's clearance price, per yard\$1.90

Good News for the Woman Who Has a Floor to Cover

Linoleums, Carpets, Mattings and Hearth Rugs Specially Low Priced for Monday

As a rule, the covering of a floor is a serious proposition; the cost has to be considered, and it is right here that the average person comes to a standstill.

With such a splendid opportunity for buying at a greatly reduced price, your difficulties should disappear. When our present stock is cleared out, there will be a decided advance in price, so to buy now will mean a big saving to you in the end.

Scotch Inlaid Linoleums. These are the most serviceable floor coverings that you can buy for a hall, kitchen, store, or any other place where there is a great deal of traffic. The patterns wear the same right through to the back, it always looks new, and will stand hard wear for many a year. This line is chiefly in block and tile patterns, and there is a wide assortment of colorings from which you can choose. Per square yard only 98c instead of\$1.25

Wilton and Axminster Squares. Only 49 of these are for sale, and the size is 9 x 12 feet. They are made with interwoven borders and the centres are in beautiful Oriental and floral designs. All manner of colors are to be found in this lot, and they are a tremendous value at\$23.50

Brussels Squares. We have just opened up a large shipment of these squares and have marked them down to the lowest possible mark. The size is 9 x 10½ feet, all are closely woven, have a hard surface and will stand all kinds of rough wear. Various pleasing patterns and colorings are here to choose from, and the price is only\$12.50

Japanese Matting Squares. Here are 50 squares that will move out in a hurry, so shop in good time if you wish to be sure of securing one. Size 6 x 9 feet, beautifully stenciled patterns in a variety of pleasing colors, and a quality of matting that will stand hard wear. Just the thing for a small bedroom. Sale price only\$1.25

Tapestry Carpet Squares. Although the most inexpensive carpets, it is a line that is very popular, and is particularly serviceable on bedroom floors. They have interwoven borders, and the centres are in the block, scroll and medallion patterns. Reds, fawns and greens are the most prevalent colors, and the price only \$9.75

Hearth Rugs. This is a very special line, and the price we are asking is only about half of what it should be. They are the best of Wilton and Axminster carpet and show good taste in the design, colorings and general appearance. They have a deep velvety pile and will give you the uttermost satisfaction. Your choice at\$4.90

Cocoa Fibre Mats of a heavy quality come in fancy patterns in natural color and red. Only 36 are to be sold at this price, and they are what you will call an excellent value. Sale price 85c

Furniture for the Dining-Room

Built to Serve You a Lifetime and Please You All the Time

THAT is the class of furniture that we are offering to you during this sale, and we believe it is the only kind that will give you real satisfaction and be really inexpensive.

Dining-Room or Den Settee with a solid oak frame finished in the fumed style. This is a substantial piece of furniture with a handsome appearance and is very comfortable. It is finished with loose cushions covered with Spanish leather, and is fitted with electric lights. February sale price only\$49.00

Combination Buffet and China Cabinet made of quarter cut oak, fumed finish, and very effective in design. The buffet section is fitted with one large and one small drawer, a large cupboard, and a mirror in the back over the top. The china cabinet is well fitted up and the whole makes a handsome piece of useful furniture. February sale price\$59.00

Extension Table of fumed oak that shows beautiful grain, is round on the top and extends to 8 feet. It is supported by a massive and well designed pedestal. A big value at\$39.00

Dining-Room Chairs. Here is a very fine set, consisting of one large arm chair and five side chairs. They are a plain but attractive design, are made of well seasoned oak and are finished in the fumed style. The seats are upholstered in leather and will wear exceptionally well. Sale price\$39.00

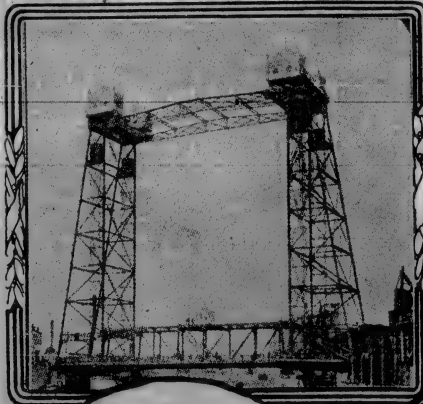
Oak Lumber Chairs. We are showing a very fine line of cozy easy chairs upholstered in leather, and invite you to the department to inspect them. One that is known as the luxury chair is to be seen in the View Street window and is worthy of very special attention. A big value at\$29.00

David Spencer, Ltd.

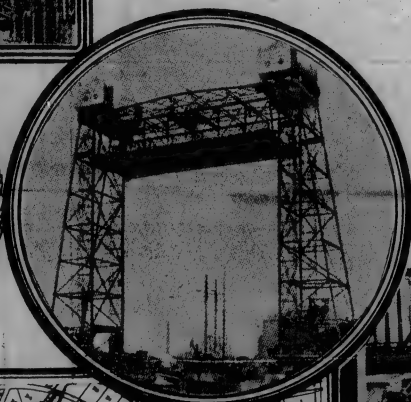
David Spencer, Ltd.



Two Views Showing Vertical Lift Bridge in Position and Raised



Two Views Showing a Type of Vertical Lift Bridge in Use in Chicago. The Upper View Shows Bridge in Position, to the Right It is Shown Raised.

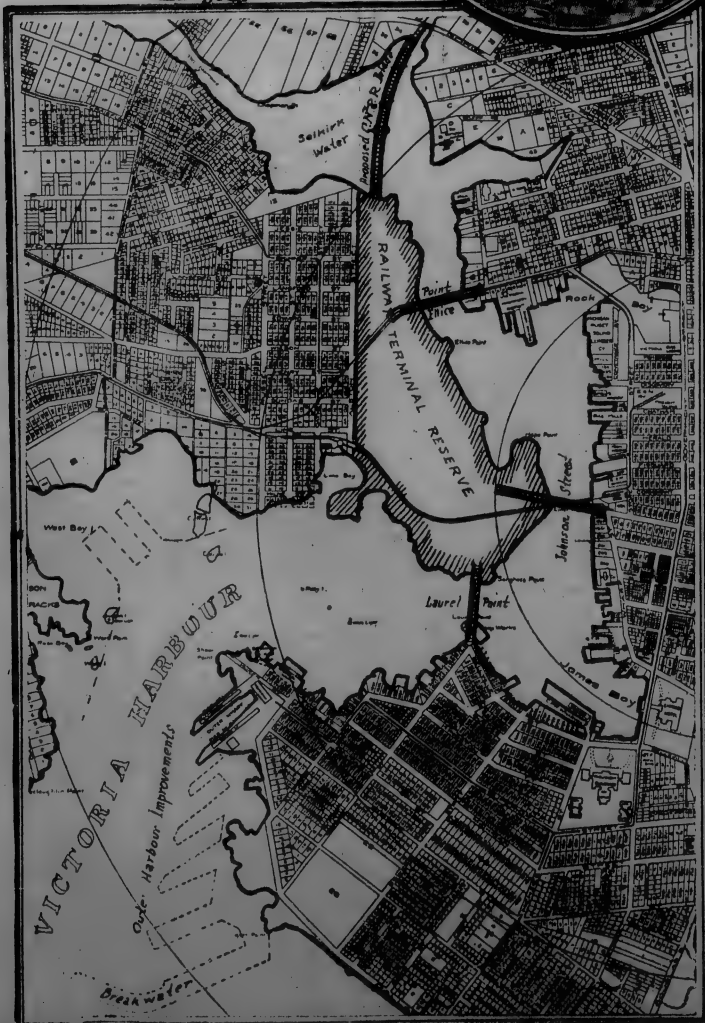


Victoria's Bridge Problem

Some Successful Types of Vertical Lift Structures



Near View of the Type in Use in Portland, Oregon.



DURING the present year the people of Victoria will be required to apply themselves to the question of bridge building to a greater extent than ever before in the history of the city, and it is perhaps correct to say the manner of their solution of the problem will have no small bearing upon future developments. No less than four undertakings have to be dealt with. First in order of importance is, of course, that relating to the connection from the foot of Johnson Street to the Union Terminals on the old Indian reserve. The matter of financing this enterprise is not one which will present any difficulty, as it is understood that three parties involved, the Provincial Government, the City and the Railway companies, are in agreement. But the type of structure and material will call for some earnest consideration. There are three other bridge enterprises at present engaging attention—the suggested structure connecting the Union Terminals with Laurel Point at the foot of Montreal Street, the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway bridge across Selkirk water at the northern end of the inner harbor, giving a connection with the line of railway on the Gorge Road and the Terminals on the old Reserve, and the improvement of the existing Point Ellice bridge.

But of these three, the projected spanning of the narrow channel of Laurel Point is receiving most attention. Aside from the question of a possible impediment to navigation, which is one for the consideration of experts, it is important to note that the people

of Victoria West and the James Bay district are in accord in believing that the erection of such structure is vital to the proper development of those important sections of the city. It will be recalled in this connection that a short time ago a public meeting was held in Victoria West at which resolutions were passed urging the necessity of proceeding with the work of making a connection. A glance at the map on this page will illustrate how essential it is that some better method of getting from the north-west portion of the city to the outer docks than by existing facilities be devised. Victoria West is rapidly becoming a great industrial community, and this necessarily implies that large quantities of material reaching the city from 'over seas' and landed at the Outer Docks will require to be transported there. By existing routes of traffic, a detour of several miles has to be made, and with the development of the outer harbor facilities and the consequent growth of population in James Bay, there will be crying need for the best method facilities for handling traffic between the two districts. Then again—and this is perhaps more important than any other consideration—the huge expenditure of public money by the federal Government in the erection of port facilities at Ogden Point will have failed of its purpose if the very closest possible connection with the railways having their termini at Victoria be not made.

The erection of a bridge spanning the harbor at Laurel Point, will not, in the opinion of those qualified to speak, present the slightest impediment to navigation, owing to the fact that modern engineering skill has devised methods that the necessary spans of the

structure can be moved to accommodate shipping in a very brief space of time.

Until about twenty years ago the rotating draw span was substantially the only type of movable span in use. The Missouri River bridge at Omaha contains two such spans, whose length has been exceeded but once, then by a lighter span one foot longer. The type is still advantageous for narrow channels, used by high-masted vessels, where the centre pier does not obstruct the stream objectionably, the foundations are inexpensive, and the swinging span and draw-rest do not interfere with the use of adjacent wharves.

In the early nineties the single-leaf bascule was developed to avoid the objections to the rotary drawbridge; and, for the narrow channels, then required, it served its purpose well. As the demand for wider channels grew, double leaf bascules came into use for highway and street railway service, notwithstanding the need for two operators and the consequent high cost of operation. But the railways refused to employ the double-leaf bascule because it must act as an arch or as a pair of cantilevers, with an uncertain joint at the middle, and, consequently, the stresses in its members are certainly not calculable, and it is seriously lacking in rigidity. Long-span single-leaf bascules have been employed to obviate these objectionable features, but they are double-leaf structures; but, since the weights must weigh from 100 to 200 tons, as much as the span, and the span increases nearly as much as the square of its length, and to be in equilibrium very rapid

God's Relationship to the World as Ruler

(Lecture by Dean Doull at Y. M. C. A.)

ONE of the most wide-spread forms of belief in many ages has been that which we term Deism.

It is a form of belief, or unbelief, as the case may be, which is very widely spread amongst men today, even though many who are in reality Deists would probably be much surprised at being so described.

Now, briefly, the essence of Deism consists in a belief in the existence of a Supreme Being who is the Creator of all things, but in a denial that He has revealed Himself to man, or that He controls or orders the affairs of man otherwise than through the operation of fixed unalterable laws which He has indeed established, but by which, in virtue of His nature, He is bound, and in a sense controlled. According to the Deist, God having framed and fashioned the original conception of the world and the universe, and having conceived, moreover, the laws by which all things should forever be governed or controlled; has left the world and the universe to be governed by some fixed eternal law, and exercises no personal interest or supervision over them. He is a far off God, either not caring for human needs or necessities, or else being unable to manifest His love and sympathy because of the fact that He is a God of eternal law and order.

Do we not recognize in this form of belief, or unbelief, much of the present day thought, which being too intelligent to deny the existence of God, yet would get rid of Him from human affairs and from the domain of human life and conduct.

But the objections to Deism are so vast that as a matter of fact it has in practice been found ever to be but a transitory halting place for the mind of man, either as it descends from belief to agnosticism or atheism; or, as it ascends from these positions to that of Theism.

For whilst we are right in believing that God is a God of law and order, and whilst all modern science has taught us leads us to have a truer knowledge of God's working through laws which command our wonder and reverence, it is surely inconsistent with any belief in the personality of God, to regard Him as having abdicated His position as ruler in consequence of laws which He Himself has framed and fashioned.

It is surely, moreover, a tremendous claim on the part of man to say that certain things must always happen in a certain way, because of the existence of a known law which always acts and operates in a certain manner. For such a claim implies that we not only know of the existence of such a law, but that we also know that no other law of God exists which may modify or counteract its operation. Without setting aside any law, God may bring higher laws into operation, about which we know nothing, laws which will produce results quite different from those which we should expect from the standpoint of our very limited experience and knowledge.

It is always a very dangerous thing to dogmatize regarding matters about which we have only a very limited knowledge, and to generalize from a very few incidents.

Our common sense should teach us that granted the existence of God, and granted that He is an all powerful, all wise, all loving God, that He has retained such freedom of action at least as is requisite for His supreme honor and glory and the welfare of the universe which He has created and made.

And what our common sense teaches us the Bible most clearly reveals.

For from first to last the God of revelation is proclaimed not as a God who having started things has ever since left them to run themselves, but as a God who is ever present with men, a God in whom we live and move and have our being, a God without whose knowledge and permission not even a sparrow falls to the ground, a God who is ordering the action of individuals and of nations, a God who is working for one great final end, the complete overthrow of evil and the establishment of righteousness, truth and love.

1. God is revealed to us as a God who in the case of the nation of Israel entered into a very close and intimate relationship with man and human affairs.

The nation of Israel was what we term a Theocracy; that is a people under the direct and immediate rule of God Himself, and the Old Testament is simply the record of God's rule and governance of the children of Israel. Their law was God-given, their conduct and national life directed and controlled by God through His revelation to their best and holiest representatives, His servants the prophets.

And following the history of this peculiar people throughout the recorded Old Testament history, and down to the present day, we have ample proof of God's special relationship to them and of His direct control over their destiny.

It was a King of Prussia, was it not, who asked one of his officers to give him in few words an absolute proof of the truth of Christianity, and received the reply, "The Jews,

Sir." Truly their marvelous history, the way in which so many of the prophecies have been fulfilled, the way in which other prophecies are being worked out in our own day, all combine to enforce upon us the truth of revealed religion that God does rule in the kingdoms of men, and giveth the dominion to whomsoever He wills.

2. But the revelation of the Bible teaches us another truth, and that is that God is not merely the ruler of Israel but that He is the ruler of all nations of the earth.

The recognition of this truth is very striking in the Old Testament, for it is the recognition of a truth which finds no parallel

was humbled in order that he might learn that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men and giveth it to whomsoever He will.

Cyrus of Persia is spoken of as "my servant," God's agent for a particular work to bring about the return of captive Judah.

This clear recognition of God's universal and intimate relationship with human history and human life is a very striking feature of the Old Testament teaching, a clear proof of its unique character and of its revealed nature.

3. When we pass from the Old Testament to the New Testament, we meet at once with a great fact which proclaims the Divine

moved Him from the sphere of earthly life and human affairs. Our Lord founded a society of men to carry on His work in the world, and He sent them with the words "Go ye forth . . . lo, I am with you always even unto the end of the world."

The mission of the Church is to extend the kingdom of God upon earth, to win the nations to the obedience of Christ, and in that mission to men the Church is ruled, guided and governed by the Incarnate Son of God, who is also the Son of Man.

Read the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of St. Paul, and you will see how clearly the Divine Presence was realized and

blime truth of revelation is that which reveals God to us in His relationship to the individual, and as the guide and ruler of the personal, individual life of each and every one of His creatures. The Bible's revelation is that of a God who is a Father, who cares for and loves His children, who knows the number of the hairs of their head, without whose express knowledge and permission not a sparrow falls to the ground, and in whose sight we are of more value than many sparrows.

He is a God who hears and answers prayer and has promised to give all good gifts unto those who ask Him.

Not only so, but He is a God who is united to those who are really and truly members of Christ, by the closest and most intimate ties. "I in them and Thou in Me that they may be made . . . act in one."

Surely this revelation of God's oneness with man, and of His personal rule over the individual life and care for the individual welfare is the most magnificent and sublime truth which the mind of man can entertain. The Deist's conception of God excludes this altogether.

The God of the Deist is regarded as too aloof and too important to be interested in the details of human life, much less in the details of individual conduct. The Deist measures the greatness of God in terms of space, the Bible measures His greatness in terms of spiritual values. According to the Deist God's greatness is shown in the vastness of the universe, or universes, which He has created; the Bible, whilst not forgetful of this, is careful rather to lay stress upon God's care for the individual soul which is of more value than many material worlds.

The creed of the Deist makes no appeal to the heart of man, the creed of the Christian is full of comfort, hope and inspiration. No man living in the present day has greater knowledge of the needs of men and women, or rich and poor than the Bishop of London, and some words of his, quoted in a most interesting article on the Bishop by Harold Begbie, in the January number of Women at Home, may well close this lecture.

"It isn't enough for me to think of a universal Spirit. I must have a God who is Father, a God who works in the midst of humanity, or who says 'There is little Ellen Smith,' and 'There is little Howard Brown,' knows every child in London by its name and loves them, and cares for them."

This is not the Deist's conception of God, it most emphatically is the revelation given to us of God in the pages of Holy Scripture.

THE MYSTERY

Thou art not dead; thou art not gone to dust;
No line of all thy loveliness shall fall
To formless ruin, smote by Time, and thrust
Into the solemn gulf that covers all.

Thou canst not wholly perish, though the sod
Sink with its violets closer to thy breast,
Though by the feet of generations trod
The headstone crumbles from thy place of rest.

The marvel of thy beauty cannot die;
The sweetness of thy presence shall not fade;
Earth gave not all the glory of thine eye—
Death may not keep what Death has never made.

It was not thine, that forehead strange and cold,
Nor these dumb lips that hid beneath the snow;

Thy heart would throb beneath that passive fold,
Thy hands for me that stony clasp forego.

But thou hast gone—gone from the dreary land,
Gone from the storms let loose on every hill,
Lured by the sweet persuasion of a hand
Which leads thee somewhere in the distance still.

Where'er thou art, I know thou wearest yet
The same bewildering beauty, sanctified
By calmer joy, and touched with soft regret
For him who seeks, but cannot reach thy side.

I keep for thee the living love of old,
And seek thy place in Nature, as a child
Whose hand is parted from his playmate's hold,
Wanders and cries alone a lonesome wild.

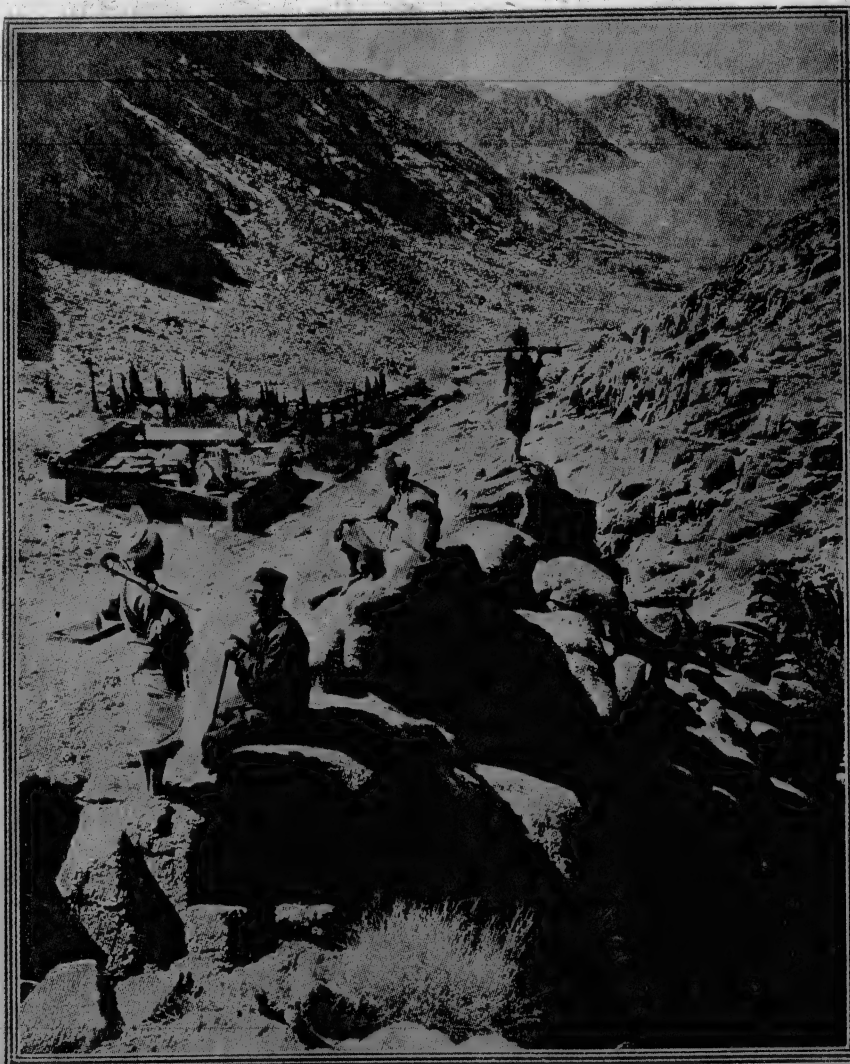
When in the watches of my heart I hear
The messages of purer life, and know
The footsteps of thy spirit lingering near,
The darkness hides the way that I should go.

Canst thou not bid the empty realms restore
That form, the symbol of thy heavenly part?
Or on the field of barren silence pour
That voice, the perfect music of my heart?

Oh once, once bending to these widowed lips,
Take back the tender warmth of life from me,
Or let thy kisses cloud with swift oblivion
The light of mine, and give me death with thee!

—Raymond Taylor

The Wonderful Monastery of Mount Sinai



SEEN FROM MOUNT SINAI, FROM WHICH MOSES DELIVERED THE COMMANDMENTS

When standing on the lofty summit of Mount Sinai one may contemplate that there on the vast Plain of Assemblage that stretches before the vision hundreds of feet below fifty centuries ago the Ten Commandments were delivered to the assembled Children of Israel. Except for the Mount Sinai Monastery, which from these heights looks like a little toy fort built of blocks, the region is still and hushed and almost deserted. Its massive walls were raised by the monks under Justinian in 527 A.D., as a protection against the marauding Bedouin tribes that infest this part of the country, when the wealth of an empire was possessed by the builders. The monastery stands in the same condition as when it was built. In the monastery are stored the priceless books narrating the history of Christianity in the tongue of every Christian nation. Slowly the brotherhood of the Mount Sinai monks is dying out, there being but twenty or twenty-five living. The lonely life is no inducement for young recruits to join the forces that year by year are growing smaller, and in the course of a few years no doubt the Mount Sinai Monastery will remain only a memory.—From The Tatler.

in the thought of other nations of antiquity. The other nations believed most strongly that their God had control over them, but they never dreamed that the power or the control of the God extended beyond the local limits of the nation with which He was identified. But in the Old Testament God is regarded as controlling the destiny of all other nations as well as of Israel. The Egyptian Pharaoh is regarded as the servant of God and under the direction and control of God. Assyria is recognized as raised up by God to be His avenger upon disobedient people, and as checked and curbed by Him when that purpose has been accomplished.

Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon,

relationship to human affairs in the clearest, and most definite manner, that can possibly be conceived.

The New Testament begins and ends by presenting to us Jesus Christ, the Incarnate Son of God, and the Incarnation has, of course, brought God into the most vitally close relationship with human life and human conduct.

In Jesus Christ God and man meet together in one person. And the relationship thus brought about through Divine power and love is a relationship that was to be and is of a permanent and ever abiding nature.

We make a profound mistake if we think of the Ascension of our Lord as having re-

recognized by the Church in the days when love had not grown cold nor faith become dim.

Sometimes we make the great mistake of drawing a line between secular and spiritual affairs, and of thinking of God as ruling over things spiritual but holding aloof from things secular. It is an arbitrary distinction for which no authority exists, all that concerns human life concerns our relationship to God and His eternal purposes, which slowly but surely are being worked out and fulfilled under His real control and guidance, and only when this is recognized does human history become intelligible with light and meaning.

4. But perhaps the greatest and most im-

Literature Music Art

DAYS TO REMEMBER

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under India's skies!
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada, whom we love and prize,
Whatever statesman holds the helm!
Hands all round!
God the traitor's hope confound!
To this great name of England drink, my
friends,
And all our glorious Empire, round and
round!

—Tennyson.

Dates From "The Empire Day by Day"

February 9, 1746—Taking of Grand Pre, Acadia.
February 10, 1763—Signing of the first Treaty of Paris, whereby Canada was ceded to Britain.
February 10, 1846—Battle of Soobraon; the Punjab conquered.
February 10, 1840—Upper and Lower Canada united.
February 10, 1846—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford born.
February 11, 1859—Nana Sahib finally defeated.
February 12, 1807—Darwin born.
February 12, 1820—Admiral Cochrane captured Valdivia.
February 12, 1851—Gold found near Bathurst, Australia.
February 12, 1885—New South Wales offered troops for the Sudan.
February 13, 1885—Victoria, Australia, offered troops for the Sudan.
February 14, 1797—Admiral Sir John Jervis won Battle of Cape St. Vincent; English 15 sail, Dutch 27.
February 14, 1871—Legislative Assembly granted to British Columbia.
February 14, 1876—Dr. Graham Bell sent first telephone message; Brantford, Canada.
February 15, 1900—Kimberley relieved.

1900.—KIMBERLEY RELIEVED

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, the new commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Major-General Lord Kitchener, left for the front early in February, their purpose being to direct the movements against the Boers for the relief of Kimberley and the invasion of the Orange Free State from the northern frontier of Cape Colony, the objective point being Bloemfontein, the Free State capital, from which point the movement was to be directed toward the invasion of the Transvaal and the occupation of its capital, Pretoria.

The first object of the British invasion of the Orange Free State was the relief of Kimberley. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, commanding in person an army of 37,000 British troops, was conducting the advance. He left behind him at Modder River, his advanced base, a force estimated at 16,000 men, under the command of General Robert Methuen. Lord Roberts began his advance on Sunday, February 11. General Cronje was in command of the Boers in that section.

General French fixed himself on General Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein, and executed a series of brilliant movements. A force of 20,000 infantry, with 72 cannon, was pushed up to support him there. The British were on the flank of General Cronje's main position at Magersfontein, being between five and ten miles from that place. In command of the British cavalry and with a force of horse artillery, General French left the Modder River on Sunday morning, February 11, for Ramdam, twelve miles east of Enslin, where the entire division concentrated.

On the same day Colonel Hannay, in command of a British brigade of mounted infantry, co-operating with General French's force, having marched from the Orange River to Ramdam had a slight engagement with the Boers, who occupied the hills and menaced his right flank. With a detached part of his force Colonel Hannay detained the Boers while he pushed his main body and his baggage through to Ramdam, successfully carrying out the object of his march. His loss was 4 men killed, 22 wounded and 13 missing.

The next day, February 12, General French made a rapid march to the Relt River, where a party of Boers disputed his passage at Dekil's and Waterfall Drifts. After some hours' shelling General French drove the Boers away and crossed the river. He was then on the soil of the Orange Free State. The following day he left Dekil's Drift with three brigades of cavalry, horse artillery and mounted infantry, including several colonial contingents, for the purpose of seizing a crossing of the Modder River, about twenty-five miles distant. He forced a passage of Klip Drift and occupied the hills north of the river, capturing three of the Boer laagers with their supplies. General Gordon, of the Fifteenth Hussars, with his brigade, having made a feint at Rondavall Drift, four miles west, had seized it and another drift between that and Klip Drift, together with two

more laagers, besides a large number of cattle and 2,000 sheep. On account of the rapidity of his movements, General French encountered very little resistance, and his losses were very small. Lieutenant Johnson, of the Enniskillen Dragoons, was the only officer severely wounded.

General French finally reached Kimberley on the evening of February 15, with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry. He announced that he had completely dispersed the Boer forces from the southern side of Kimberley, from Alexander's Fontein to Oliphant's Fontein, and was then going to occupy the ground. He further announced that he had captured the Boer laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition. His loss was 20 men wounded. He announced "Kimberley cheerful and well." Field-Marshal Lord Roberts highly complimented General French on the brilliant success of his operations.

Although General French's rapid march was marked by a series of conflicts, his actual entrance into Kimberley was unopposed. When his advancing troops were still eight miles distant the signaling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to the Modder River, saying "The Boers are shelling the town." French's advance column replied: "This is General French coming to the relief of Kimberley." The garrison was incredulous and thought the message was a Boer ruse, and flashed the query: "What regiment are you?" The reply satisfied the garrison that the anxiously-awaited succor was at hand, and a few hours afterwards General French, at the head of the column, made a triumphal entry into the town, the inhabitants surrounding his troops and intermingling with them; cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs, and exhibiting in many ways the intensity of their joy. The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horse flesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. During the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the negroes with work and food, and thus kept them quiet. The miles of convoy bearing provisions for General French's troops coming to Kimberley was the most pleasing sight that greeted the eyes of the besieged for four months.

The news of the relief of Kimberley caused great rejoicing at Capetown and other towns of Cape Colony, and Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and British High Commissioner for South Africa, received a great popular ovation. Queen Victoria promoted Brigadier-General French to the position of Major-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kekewich was promoted to the rank of Colonel, because of his gallant defence of Kimberley.—Israel Smith Clare.

RAMBLING THOUGHTS

There have been a great many reasons advanced as to the cause of Victoria's popularity as a tourist resort. Most of us agree that the climate is the chief charm of our capital, and many of us believe that the scenic situation has as much to do with the attraction as anything; then there are dozens of reasons that might be classed under the head of commercial reasons; and, again, some people think that the very fact of being situated on an island, more or less isolated, contributes not a little to the romantic glamor, especially in the eyes of honeymoon couples. One poetic young lady claimed that what made the place so enchanting to her were the "different spring flowers, and the holly and the ivy which grow here so abundantly; certainly nowhere else on the Coast does the broom flourish in such golden splendor, and our spring lilies have no counterpart in the Puget Sound woods, anyway; there is only the trillium there to compare with them, and the comparison is hardly fair to the latter. But there is one reason that I have not heard advanced at all, and that is that the people of Victoria, taking them altogether, form a population that is picturesquely unique.

If you go to Seattle or Portland or Spokane, or even to Vancouver—for the latter city is as distinctly new and typically Western as the rest of them—one does not, it seems to me, receive any particular impression of the people, except that they are all very busy, all very eager; that there is no special predominating type, no specially interesting class of individuals. There are evidences of poverty; there are cripples, and there are street vendors, just as there are in any other large city; there are Chinese, Japanese, natives of a dozen different countries; but somehow they fail to give any particular color; one describes the cities as cosmopolitan, that is all. But in Victoria there is a difference. If you want to find out the difference, simply watch one of the business streets for a half-hour or so during the day, preferably in the afternoon, when everybody is out of doors.

In the first place the people that pass to and fro seem such a happy lot, and I suppose that this is due primarily to the total absence of any sign of poverty. Probably there are poor people in Victoria, but it is not too much to claim, perhaps, that there is no one destitute, and no one at all who needs remain in want an hour, if he will let his wants be known. Then there is a very evident spirit of inde-

pendence, everybody possesses it, from the men in the street, a large percentage of them Englishmen, who have a better carriage than the men of any other race, to the little newsies, who, beneath all their ingratiatingly respectful manner, have a confidence that is little short of superb. In the other cities of the West we have learned to do away with many of the established styles of dress along the conventional manners and habits of the mother lands, but in Victoria, we have not wholly done away with the one or the other. The little boys, for instance, wear their sailor suits, their Eton suits, and almost invariably their Eton collars, if they are "dressed up." At all events the young girls, many of them, instead of screwing up their hair out of sight and plastering the backs of their heads with enormous bows, wear their braids or their curls unadorned; the men, in no danger of being openly taunted as "bloomin' Englishmen," dress as they please in a fashion that would hardly be tolerated in Seattle, for instance, without open expressions of disdain and disapproval from the little street gamins. We have a few gentlemen among us, I believe, who even wear a monocle, and pass safely through the streets. Then the ladies' costumes! Of course, we have just as well-dressed, that is to say, just as little dressed, ladies in Victoria as in any other town, there are just as scant skirts here, just as thinly clad ankles as there are in Spokane, for instance; but then again we have ladies who wear garments that they would not care to don in a different sort of city. There are proud ladies who left England five or ten years ago, with costumes that were then in vogue, and who disdain to adopt any other fashion now. Don't think for a minute that it is because they can't afford any other costumes; far from that being the case, most of these daring people are in receipt of remittances, or they have inherited means which makes them independent; perhaps it is because they imagine that we here in Canada have not yet caught up to the fashions of five or ten years ago in the Old Country. That is not nearly so ridiculous as it sounds, you know; that is, you know if you have made the acquaintance of these people, for they belong to the class who can never think of Canada in any other way than as "one of the colonies," peopled by the descendants of "workmen." Which recalls old Mother Gamp's criticism of a certain Victoria gentleman. "Gentleman you calls him," she said, "an' him workin' with his own hands. There's no gentry in this country."

Then another thing about the people in the streets, while there is absence of poverty, there is every evidence of luxury. There was a time a few short years ago when only the very rich young and old woman could afford the extravagance of silk hosiery; of course, such things do not cost quite as much as they did then, especially if you get the kind that are only silk in the part that shows, but they are expensive just the same, though this fact does not deter nearly every shopgirl, nearly every domestic servant in town from possessing them. And why shouldn't they, if it pleases them, and earrings, too, and artificial corsage bouquets, and willow plumes! Two ladies walking down Government Street one day met a young girl, a very beautiful young girl, too, with a Junoesque form and a wonderfully tinted face and flaxen hair. She was dressed in a lingerie dress, with white silk stockings and white boots; she had on a large hat full of pink roses, and over her gown she wore a fawn-colored silk coat. "Dear me!" said one lady, "what a charming face, and picturesque costume!" "Yes," said the other lady, as they passed the young girl, "that is my cook." It is her day out. She is a Finlander. When she came to me three months ago, she had not a penny in the world. I pay her forty dollars a month, and now she dresses better than I do. Of course, you know that Victoria possesses more motor cars in proportion to the inhabitants than any other city in the world, and your everyday crowd furnishes ample evidence of this. I have heard it said that in very few cities do the Chinese women go abroad as they do here, dressed in their native fashion, some of them in bright little electricies of their own, which they drive with an air of having been accustomed to such things all their lives, instead of having, just a few months or more ago, stepped out of a civilization about a thousand years behind the times. Then there are the Hindus, the Indians, the semi-demi-Indians and the Japanese, all part of the picture here, because it is a picture, you see, in a frame. It isn't like the cities on the Mainland, one doesn't think of frames and pictures in regard to those other towns; that is the beauty of being isolated on an island with the sea and the mountains surrounding us; and, of course, there are the soldiers, and the sailors, and they are all part of the total.

Yes, we like to think of Victoria as possessing unique people; but then we like to think of Victoria as being unique in countless beautiful ways. After all, when a place is Home to anyone, it possesses in their eyes at least unparalleled attractions. Even the old woman of the slums, who had been taken for a long day in the country, gave her proof of this, when, after ascending the rickety flights of stairs to her tiny, malodorous attic room, and sitting down and taking out her black pipe, she said, with an air of complete satisfaction, "Well, there's no place like home, after all."

MUSICAL NOTES

Geraldine Farrar goes to the opera very rarely except when she is singing herself, and she has a pronounced aversion for society and its small talk. Symphony concerts furnish one of the prima donna's principal relaxations, and, like so many other artists, she is very fond of moving pictures. It is the theatre that she likes best, however. "I want to know how to act as well as sing," she explains, "and I have learned much from the theatre. Aside from Lilli Lehmann, Sarah Bernhardt has been the greatest influence in my life; I owe the art I possess to those two women."

Jottings from what Gabriel Pierne, the French composer and conductor, told The Pall Mall Gazette the other day: Paris has only one choral society and it is difficult to give oratorios there; professional singers have to be engaged for the chorus; as for England, she has awakened from her sleep musically and now has half a dozen men whose compositions excite her interest and admiration; the most advanced music today comes from Austria, Poland and Russia; France leads by virtue of the technique of its modern school, the delicate tints of its tonal palette and its distinction of style.

A pretty story is told of the romance that culminated in the marriage of Eugen Ysaye's daughter, Carrie, to a young Hungarian engineer, a few days before the violinist sailed for his present tour of America. The engineer met his future wife when he went to Ysaye for advice on taking up a career as a violinist. Ysaye heard him play and told him that he might make a very good engineer, but that he would certainly be a bad failure as a violinist. This was a sad blow at a cherished ambition, but it aroused the sympathy of the violinist's daughter and she soon gave her heart to him. Shortly before the marriage Ysaye wrote: "I am still of the opinion that you would make a shocking violinist, but I also believe you would make a first-rate son-in-law."—Musical America.

Vanni Marcoux, the baritone of the Boston Opera Company, was informed by cable from Paris today that his petition for a divorce from his wife had been granted and that he was free to wed again. He was immediately questioned regarding a rumor that he was to marry Mary Garden. "It is a great honor that they are doing me to circulate such a report," said Mr. Marcoux, "and it is not for me to deny it—that it is the lady's place."

Mr. Marcoux and Miss Garden were associated in the Boston production of "Tosca," in which the realism of the second act scene in which Scarpia makes love to Tosca was so vivid that Mayor Fitzgerald insisted upon its suppression. Later Miss Garden protested in Chicago because Mr. Marcoux was not sent for to sing Scarpia to her Tosca in that city.

That Ignaz Paderewski would tour America next season was originally announced some six months ago in Musical America, and a formal statement of the plans to that effect is now forthcoming. It will be an extensive tour throughout the country, and, as already announced, will be under the direction of Charles A. Ellis, of Boston. The great pianist has not been in America since the Winter of 1908-'09, when he spent a few weeks in the East. His principal object in coming to America at that time was to have his symphony performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and he has not made an extended concert tour in America since the season of 1907-'08. Since that time he has had a very successful tour of South America as well as a tour of South Africa, and has given many concerts in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Paderewski will arrive in America in September and will open his tour with a series of concerts in Eastern and Western Canada. He will be here until April and will play in the neighborhood of one hundred concerts.

Mr. Ellis has also made arrangements whereby he will have the direction of a season's tour of Fritz Kreisler, the eminent violinist. Mr. Kreisler will arrive in America towards the end of October and stay until Spring. Both Mr. Kreisler and Mr. Paderewski will give concerts along the Pacific Slope and in the South, as well as in the Northern and Eastern States.

Under Mr. Ellis' management, Geraldine Farrar of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York will give a limited number of concerts in October before the opening of the opera season. These concerts will be given chiefly on the Pacific Coast.

THE FAITH OF THE NATIONS

Praise the Lord, all ye nations: praise Him, all ye people.
For His merciful kindness is great toward us and the truth of the Lord endureth forever.
Praise ye the Lord.

From the Old Testament

Proverbs XX.

Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not. The fear of a king is as the roaring

lion; whoso provoketh him to anger sinneth against his own soul.

It is an honor for a man to cease from strife; but every fool will be meddling. The sluggard will not plow by reason of the cold; therefore shall he beg in harvest and have nothing.

Counsel in the heart of man is like deep water; but a man of understanding will draw it out.

Most men will proclaim every one his own goodness; but a faithful man, who can find?

The just man walketh in his integrity, his children are blessed after him.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment scattereth away all evil with his eyes.

Who can say I have made my heart clean? I am free from sin?

Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure and whether it be right.

Love not sleep lest thou come to poverty; open thine eyes and thou shalt be satisfied with bread.

There is gold and a multitude of rubies; but the lips of knowledge is a precious jewel.

Bread of deceit is sweet to a man; but afterward his mouth shall be filled with gravel.

The Talmud

From the Teachings of the Rabbis

We find in the Talmud many instances of the pleasure which meekness and humility in the creature affords the great Creator. The noblest of our ancestors were those who were free from self-pride.

Abraham, the pure in heart, knew well he was but the dust of the earth; and when the sons of Heth addressed him as the "prince of God," he bowed down before them.

Moses and Aaron, the leaders of Israel, exclaimed: "What are we?" And Moses in place of being jealous on hearing that two of his followers were prophesying in the camp, said humbly, "Would that all God's people were prophets."

When David dedicated to God's service the costly material he had gathered for the Temple, he meekly said, "Only of Thine own have we given Thee."

From the Great Eternal Himself we learn humility. He chose Mount Sinai from which to give His commandments. It was not the highest of the mountains. He called to Moses, not from a lofty tree, but from a lowly bush. When He spoke to Elijah He allowed the wind to roar, the earth to tremble, and the fire to flash forth; but for His medium He chose "the still small voice."

Rabbi Hunnah said, "He who is proud in heart is an sinful as the idolator."

Hezekiah said, "The prayers of the proud-hearted man are never heard."

Rabbi Ashi said, "He who hardens his heart with pride, softens his brains with the same."

Rabbi Joshua said, "Meekness is better than sacrifice, for is it not written, 'The sacrifices of God are a broken heart—a broken and a contrite heart, Thou, O Lord, will not despise.'"

From the Koran

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful:

Give freely for the cause of God, and throw not yourselves with your own hands into ruin; and do good, for God loveth those who do good.

Ask the children of Israel how many clear signs we have given them.

Mankind was but one people, and God sent prophets to announce glad tidings and to warn; and He sent down with them the Book of Truth, that it might decide the disputes of men; and none disputed, but those to whom the book had been given, after the clear tokens had reached them, being full of mutual jealousy. And God guided those who believed to the truth of that which, by His permission, they had disputed; for God guideth whom He pleaseth into the straight path.

From the Gospel of Buddha

The life of mortals in this world is troubled and brief and full of pain. For there is not any means by which those who are born can avoid dying; after reaching old age there is death; of such a nature are living things. As ripe fruits are early in danger of falling, so mortals when born are always in danger of death.

As all earthen vessels made by the potter end in being broken, so is the life of all mortals. Both young and adult, both those who are fools and those who are wise, all fall into the power of death all are subject to death.

Of those who overcome from death depart from life, a father cannot save his son, nor relatives their relations.

So the world is afflicted with birth and decay, therefore the wise man, knowing the terms of the world, in whatever manner

will come to pass, it happens, and such are the things that will come to pass.

An Hour with the Editor

TALES OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Stories of Old Rome

(Continued)

It will be remembered that Junius Brutus had been given his surname because he had pretended to be a dullard, and the people had accepted him at his own supposed valuation. Now, when in such a brave and eloquent manner he swore that he should avenge Lucretia's death, every one marvelled very much, and probably were very skeptical as well, as to Brutus' ability to carry out any plans for vengeance.

Lucretia's body was carried to the Forum, and covered with a pall of purple cloth. Meanwhile news of the crime had spread abroad throughout Collatia, and when the people gathered in the Forum, Brutus addressed them in fiery language, rousing them to fury against the tyrant Tarquin and all his family. Then a guard was set at the gates of the town to prevent any word of what had happened reaching King Tarquin's ears, and Brutus, followed by the youth of Collatia, marched to Rome. Once within the city again, Brutus' eloquence won all the people to his cause. He told them of the terrible outrage that had been committed.

Lucretia's pitiful confession, of her calling upon her people to avenge her, and of her tragic suicide. The Romans were deeply moved; they rallied round Brutus, who was chief captain of the knights, and they took oath with him and all his house.

Then leaving Rome, Brutus, with his following, set off to the camp at Ardea, where King Tarquin was, but the king by this time had learned something of what was going on, and had started in all haste toward Rome. When Brutus knew that his uncle was leaving Ardea, he turned aside to avoid meeting him, knowing that he could trust the thoroughly bloused people in the city to keep King Tarquin and his followers outside the gates. Arriving at Ardea, all the Roman army there welcomed Brutus and his gallant company, and joined forces with him against King Tarquin. The latter's sons were thrust from the camp, and when the king himself arrived at Rome, the gates were closed in his face. So after a reign of twenty-five years he was expelled from his kingdom, and he and his two sons, Titus and Arruns, went into exile and lived at Caere in Etruria.

The wicked Sextus, insolent and haughty as ever, departed for Gabii, the kingdom where once before he had been made so welcome, and which he had so basely betrayed into his father's hands. He believed that the people still held him in high esteem and greatly feared him. He was wholly mistaken. He had hardly set foot inside the city before he was seized and put to death in memory of his former perfidy.

Now Servius, who had ruled before Tarquin, and who had been assassinated, had instituted some reforms during his rule of forty-three years that were very distasteful to the Patricians, but very popular with the people, or Plebeians. To gratify these latter, the former consented to restore in some measure at least the forms of the once popular government. It was decided to elect two magistrates once a year who should hold during their term of office equal power to a king. In old times these magistrates were called Praetors, and they were elected at the great Assembly of the Centuries. "They wore a robe edged with violet color, sat in their chairs of state called curule chairs, and were attended by twelve lictors each. These lictors carried fasces, or bundles of rods, out of which rose an axe, in token of the power of life and death possessed by the consuls as successors of the king. But only one of them at a time had a right to this power; and in token thereof his colleagues' fasces had no axes in them. Each retained the mark of sovereign power for a month at a time."

As seems quite fitting, the first consuls elected were Junius Brutus and the wronged husband of poor Lucretia, Tarquinius Collatinus. Under the two Praetors there were three hundred senators, called Patres and Conscripti; the latter were those who were appointed after the establishment of the two new consuls. So hateful was the name of king to the Romans, that they would have liked to abandon the title altogether, but it was necessary to have some one chosen and given this title so that he could perform the sacrifices, for from Romulus' time this duty had devolved upon the king. Therefore a person was appointed, and placed under the authority of the chief pontifex, to present the offerings to the gods, and he was called "Rex Sacrificulus."

And now occurred another very sad and tragic event, which showed the brave and unselfish devotion of Brutus to his country. It was not to be supposed that Tarquin would quietly remain an exile for very long. Waiting until he thought that the anger of the people against him had been somewhat appeased by the establishment of the new order of things, he sent messengers to Rome to ask that his property should be given up to him. The senate decreed that his wish should be gratified, but before Tarquin's ambassadors went away they held several secret meetings, calling upon those who had once been friendly to Tarquin and upon whom he had been wont to bestow favors, to help them to form a plot to bring the tyrant

back. They were promised all sorts of riches and honors if they would consent, and among those who joined in the conspiracy were the two sons of Brutus, Titus and Tiberius. However, a slave who had hidden himself away during one of the meetings of the conspirators, overheard the plot to restore the king, and immediately went to the consuls and told his story. Just as the messengers were leaving Rome, they were arrested and searched, and the letters implicating them and the young men of the city were brought to light, with the result that the young men were seized and thrown into prison, and all of King Tarquin's property given over to the people to plunder. The ambassadors, because their persons were considered as sacred, were allowed to go.

Then followed the trial of the young conspirators. The heart of every man was moved to intense pity when the two sons of Brutus, the liberator of Rome, were condemned. "And now all men saw how Brutus loved his country: for he bade the lictors put all the traitors to death, and his own sons first; and men could mark in his face the struggle between his duty as a chief magistrate of Rome and his feelings as a father."

(To be continued)

THE STORY OF FRANCE

For ten years after Charles VI. lost his reason, that is from 1392 to 1402, the King's uncles, the Dukes of Burgundy and Berry exercised control over the kingdom. They appear to have managed affairs with considerable judgment, although nothing could prevent the moral debasement of society, which Queen Isabel led on in his downward career. In the year 1396 an incident occurred, which casts light upon the condition of Europe at this time. Sigismund, King of Hungary, was in great straits because of an invasion threatened by Bajazet I., Sultan of Constantinople, and known as El Derim, or the Lightning, because of the rapidity of his conquests. The Hungarian King appealed to the western sovereigns for assistance, and especially to the King of France. Charles was incapable personally of rendering any aid, but the appeal was gladly listened to by the nobility. The Duke of Burgundy encouraged the idea of a Crusade, and his son, John de Nevers, a youth of eighteen years, was placed at the head of an expedition. The progress of this force across Germany was uproarious. The knights were fervid, bold and loyal to each other, but of discipline they had none. The army entered the Balkan valleys, and months passed without any news of their doings reaching France. Then a few, weak, ragged and almost starving men wandered into France, bringing with them a tale of suffering, defeat and imprisonment. The populace refused to believe this story, and the unhappy men were able to save their lives only with difficulty. On Christmas Day, James de Helley, booted and spurred, strode into the presence of the King and the princes, bringing with him a tale of disaster. Nearly the whole army had been slain, he said, and John de Nevers was a captive in the hands of the Sultan. He himself had been permitted by the Sultan to return that he might arrange for the ransom of his leader. The sum demanded was very large, and could not be raised at the time, so de Helley returned to Constantinople and placed himself at the mercy of Bajazet. This sovereign received him with honor, saying: "Thou art welcome; thou hast loyally kept thy word; I give thee liberty; go when and where thou wilt." When finally the money for the ransom had been raised, the Sultan sent for de Nevers and his comrades. Addressing the young man he said: "John, I know thou art a great lord in thy own country, and the son of a great lord. Thou art young. It may be that thou art abashed and grieved at what has befallen thee in thy first essay in knighthood, and that to retrieve thine honor thou wilt call a great army against me. I might bind thee by an oath not to take arms against me, neither thyself nor thy people. But I will not. When you please, take up arms against me. You will find me ready to meet you. I fear not the Christians. I was born to fight them, and to conquer the world." John de Nevers returned to France, and thus ended the last effort of the Western nations to drive the Turk from Europe. This took place in the early part of the year 1397. We know today that if the Turk is driven out of Europe, it will not be by the nations of the West.

All France was at this time scandalized at the relations between Louis of Orleans, brother of the King, and Queen Isabel. Louis was able temporarily to gain control of affairs, but the King, realizing in one of his lucid intervals, how matters stood and how the people were being oppressed by taxation, deprived him of all authority, and revested it in the hands of the Duke of Burgundy. This valiant, imperious and able prince, who founded the famous house of Burgundy, died very shortly after he was restored to power. He was succeeded by John de Nevers. This rash, hot-headed prince was quick to exhibit his indiscreet ambition. One of his first acts was to cause the assassination of his cousin, the Duke of Orleans, as the latter was returning

from dining with the Queen. He boldly avowed his responsibility for the deed, and then fled to Flanders. In the following year he returned to Paris, accompanied by a thousand men-at-arms. He demanded an audience with the King, who granted it, and, impressed by the vigorous personality of the duke, signed letters submitted to him granting a full pardon for the murder. Thereupon Isabel fled from the capital, and John, who by this time had won the name of The Fearless, became virtual dictator of France. The Queen set up a court at the Louvre, having with her the young Dauphin, who, on the demand of the Duchess of Orleans, promised that John the Fearless should be punished for the murder of the Duke. John was at this time in Flanders, and learning of what was happening, returned to Paris. At the news of his approach, the King, Queen, and all the royal family, fled from the city. A conference ensued, and at its conclusion, the King renewed his pardon, and the Queen proceeded to establish intimate relations with her husband's assassin. But this was more than the nobility would permit quietly. Civil war ensued, and for five years France was in a bloody turmoil.

LANGUAGE

Language may be defined as a means of expressing definite thoughts by specific sounds. One writer, William Dwight Whitney, includes all methods of conveying ideas under the title language, but this seems a rather broad definition. He would regard inarticulate cries, music, architecture, pictures, gestures, and everything else whereby one conveys an idea to another as coming under the term. In a sense inarticulate cries may be considered as the beginning of language, but it is difficult to connect architecture or gestures with speech. Music conveys sentiment rather than the specific thought; pictures convey a meaning only because they show something like what we already know. A word is a specific sound that has a specific meaning. This needs some qualification, for it only applies to words in their original sense. A bed, for example, has four feet upon which it rests; it is six feet long and it has a foot. Here we have the same word in its singular and plural forms used in three different ways, but, as we all know, the three are only variations of the original meaning, which had no reference to a bed at all. There are certain sounds, usually called words, which are hardly so in strictness. Thus the sound "Ma" or "Mama," the ejaculations "O," "Ah," "Ouch," and the like hardly come within the above definition of language. The French expression, "Noel" is a word, when used as a name or as applied to Christmas, but originally it seems to have been only a shout of rejoicing, meaning nothing specific. "When the queen entered the city," we read of Isabel of Bavaria, "the people lined the streets, crying 'Noel!'" As her entry was in August, the shout could have had no reference to Christmas. In many Christmas hymns, written in English, the word "noel" occurs, and it is to be understood only as an expression of joy. It is similar in this sense to our shout, "hurrah," which we seem to have got from the Danes. There are those who claim that we ought to shout "hooray"; but the difference between the two pronunciations is not important, pronunciation having changed greatly from time to time. It is said that, if we could hear Shakespeare read one of his plays, we would not understand him, so materially has our pronunciation of English altered since his time.

The changes in language are constant, and although we may not notice them in the course of a single generation, in the course of a century they become very marked. We sometimes are more or less surprised at the sense in which words are used and the pronunciation given them in certain parts of the United States; yet in some cases there is abundant proof that the people, who so employ and speak these words, are only preserving more or less closely the meaning and pronunciation which their ancestors brought with them from England two or more centuries ago. Chaucer lived about 550 years ago. Here is how he began his "Canterbury Tales":

When that Aprille with his shourse sote
The drought of March had perced to the rote
And bathed every vein in swich licour,
Of which vertue engendered is the flour."

We may be able to understand this pretty well; but what shall we say of this line, which occurs further on?

And wel we weren esed at te beste.

In what language is the following written, and what does it mean?

"Se Haelend on rest-daeg ofer acerass; sothlice his loerning-cnihtas hyngrede, and hi ongunnon pluccian tha ear and etan."

Alfred the Great would have understood this, although probably not if some one pronounced the words as we would, for this is Anglo-Saxon. It means:

"Jesus went on the Sabbath day through the corn, and his disciples were a hungered, and began to pluck the ears of corn and to eat."

Rendered as nearly literally as possible, and in modern spelling, it is as follows:

"The Healer fared on rest-day over acres; soothly his learning-knights hungered, and they began to pluck the ears and eat."

Here we have an excellent illustration of how our language has changed. "Se Haelend" in the course of centuries became altered to "The Healer"; "for" became "fared" and then obsolete; "ofer" is changed in spelling; "acerass" has become "acres"; "sothlice" became "soothly" and then obsolete; "loerning-cnihtas" became "learning-knights," but as a form of expression long ago became obsolete, and we have adopted the Latin word, "disciples" instead. We have changed the spelling of "hyngrede" and doubtless its pronunciation. The "Y" in Anglo-Saxon was pronounced, it is thought, like "oo" or more nearly like the French "u." We have completely lost the word "hi," and it is exceedingly difficult to recognize "began" in "ongunnon," although the various changes in the word are traceable. "Pluccian tha ear and etan" present no difficulties when we know what they mean, for the changes in respect to them have not been great. But in the matter of pronunciation we would be hopelessly at fault, if we endeavored without previous instruction to read this Anglo-Saxon sentence. We would hardly think of pronouncing "hi" as though it were written "hee," or "his" as though it were written "heec," and yet the latter is the pronunciation that Queen Elizabeth would have given to the word "his." As a further illustration of the change in pronunciation, it may be mentioned that Queen Elizabeth would have given to the word "this." As a further illustration of the change in pronunciation, it may be mentioned that Queen Elizabeth would have given to the word "this." As a further illustration of the change in pronunciation, it may be mentioned that Queen Elizabeth would have given to the word "this."

Many words that are in common use, and seem as if they belonged always to the language, are really new. Take the word "gas," from which there are a number of derivatives, the latest edition of Webster's Dictionary gives 48, and has been given meanings quite different from its original significance. There was no such word before 1640, when a Dutch chemist invented it. It was suggested to him, he says, by the word "chaos." "Electricity" and its derivatives are very modern. It comes from the Greek word "elektron," meaning amber, a substance which exhibits electrical qualities when rubbed. "Motor" is a very modern word, although it is derived from the Latin. We are rapidly building up the language. A generation ago no one would think of using the word "aviation" and "aviator." When these words were needed, they were made, and the Latin word "avis," meaning a bird, afforded an excellent source from which they could be derived. Many other illustrations could be given of the invention of words to express new things, but what has been said will be sufficient to show that, as we make new things or evolve new thoughts, we make new words. Hence it is to be inferred that originally language was exceedingly simple and words were very few. As a matter of fact, for our ordinary purposes we require very few words. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 words in the English language today. Fifty years ago the estimated number was 80,000. Of these 100,000, even the best writers do not use more than 30,000. This does not mean that any one writer employs that number, but only that in the best literature only about 30,000 words are used, the remaining words in the dictionary being technical or scientific. Professor Whitney, whom we have mentioned above, estimates that the ordinarily well educated person employs in conversation not more than from 3,000 to 5,000 words.

LAYING UP TREASURES

"But lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven." These words occur in the Sermon on the Mount. What do they mean? This question suggests another: What is meant by Heaven? The word is very common in the New Testament, much more so, relatively, than in the Old Testament. In the latter it is generally used in a physical sense, as "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," and "the dew of heaven." Here we clearly have the term used to express that part of the visible universe, which is not the earth. In the New Testament we have it employed in another sense, as in "Our Father which art in Heaven," "Your Heavenly Father feedeth them," "I have sinned against Heaven." The reference here cannot be to the atmosphere, or the stars, or anything of that nature. The idea that Heaven, in the sense in which it is used in these three quotations from the New Testament, is a material place, where the Almighty dwells and to which the spirits of the just will go after death, is not supported by anything in the Bible. Even the imagery of the Book of Revelations precludes the entertaining of such an idea.

To suggest that Jesus intended to convey to His audiences the idea that they should lay up treasures in some place, which some of them might never hope to reach, is to represent the Divine Teacher in a light which we would condemn in the case of any one else. Jesus of Nazareth was nothing if not practical in what He taught. When He spoke of laying up treasures in Heaven, we may feel very sure that He meant something of present practical value. Why should any one desire to lay up treasure? The answer is that he might promote his happiness. If we accumulate things, expecting to derive happiness from the possession of them,

we must remember that there is always the chance of losing them. But Jesus tells us that there are treasures of which we cannot be deprived. These He called treasures laid up in Heaven, by which we are to understand spiritual treasures. These we can always enjoy; they are the only possessions to which the words of Solomon, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," do not apply. To most persons the actual possession of material wealth is not a source of happiness. The effort to acquire it gives pleasure, and so does the moment of acquisition; but thereafter pleasure comes not from mere possession, but from the use made of wealth. That is, even in respect to material wealth, happiness comes from what may be called the intellectual or spiritual side of acquisition and possession.

This being the case, it follows that if there are spiritual possessions they must be a source of pleasure in themselves. Will not all people agree that the pleasure which comes from doing good to others is greater than that which comes from gratifying ourselves? If such is not your experience, you have been extremely unfortunate. One, who thinks of self only, may be successful in accumulating things, but he will never win happiness or contentment. Wealth used for purely selfish ends breeds only misery. This is what we understand by treasures laid up on earth. But wealth may be used so that, like mercy, "it is twice blessed; it blesteth him that gives and him that takes." Wealth so employed is a treasure accumulated on earth; that is, consisting of material things, utilized to win treasures in Heaven, that is spiritual happiness.

But spiritual happiness is not something to be enjoyed in another existence only. It may be that. If our souls are immortal, it must be that. It is something that can be enjoyed every day of our lives. Neither is it mere namby-pamby sentiment. The man, who has accomplished a great task, will tell you that his real reward is in the sense of achievement. The man, who is capable of self-sacrifice and makes it, knows the happiness it brings. He, who by influence and example leads those around him into right paths, can say with the Latin poet: "I have built a monument more lasting than brass."

Whatever else may be implied in the quotation with which this article opens, what has been just said is included in it. And the best of the case is that the permanent character of the treasures to be derived from living in accordance with the law of love is beyond all question and can be demonstrated by every one of us whenever we choose. There is no royal road to these treasures. This acquisition depends upon no one else but ourselves. No formality is necessary to their attainment. Perhaps there may be greater joys in store in a future life than those derivable in this one from treasures laid up in the only Heaven of which we know, the Heaven which is the sunlight of God's love. If there are, so much the better; but the peace of God which passeth understanding, and which comes from the possession of spiritual treasures, is all that any one need ask.

ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF THE WEEK

On the thirty-second day of the thirteenth month of the eighth day of the week, At the twenty-fifth hour and the sixty-first minute, we'll find all things that we seek.

They are there in the limbo of Lolipop land, a cloud island resting in air. On the Nowhere side of the Mountain of Mist, in the Valley of Overthere.

On the Nowhere side of the Mountain of Mist, in the Valley of Overthere, On a solid vapor foundation of cloud are places grand and fair; And there is where our dreams will come true, and the seeds of our Hope will grow. On the thitherward side of the Hills of Hope, in the Hamlet of Hocus Po.

On the thitherward side of the Hills of Hope, in the Hamlet of Hocus Po, We shall see all the things that we want to see and know all we care to know; For there the old men will never lament, and the babies will never squeak, In the Cross-road Corners of Chaosville, in the county of Hideandgoseek.

In the Cross-road Corners of Chaosville, in the county of Hideandgoseek, On the thirty-second day of the thirteenth month of the eighth day of the week, We shall do all the things that we please to do, and accomplish whatever we try, On the sunset shore of Sometimeoverthere, by the beautiful Bay of Bimbohy.

"I do not think people should get married until they are thoroughly acquainted with each other." "What would you do—abolish matrimony?"—Judge.

"The immensity of nature strikes every one with the same awed feeling." "No, it doesn't. I took a girl to the circus once, and she said she thought the hippopotamus was a Baltimore American."

Adrianople--A City of Historic Memory

ADRIANOPLE, for centuries the cockpit of contending armies, is a city with a story which runs back far beyond the opening of the Christian era. The city bears on its face—indications of the many vicissitudes through which it has passed, and one is reminded of the curious jumble of evolution from which it has emerged to face the onslaught of the Christian armies of the twentieth century.

It is a visible link between the Old World and the New, between the Roman Empire of yesterday and the Concert of Europe of today. Here the religion of Mohammed, of which the Sultan is the high priest, raises its fantastic and magnificent mosques beside the synagogues of the Jew and the churches of the much-divided Christians. Adrianople was a city before Judaism had come out of Palestine, before the Sermon had been preached from the Mount, before Mohammed had begun the great missionary labors which brought hundreds of millions within his fold.

ROMAN EMPEROR'S ENTERPRISE

Little or nothing is known of this ancient city. It is generally admitted to have been called Uskodama, and was evidently of considerable importance, even at the time when Paul was journeying to and fro in the Mediterranean. At any rate, it riveted the attention of the Emperor Hadrian, who, of all the rulers of his generation, knew most of the cities of the world, for he was a great traveler. During one of his many journeys over the face of Europe he visited Uskodama, and, finding its past glories dimmed, he ordered the city to be restored and named after himself.

This Imperial fiat went forth, it may be, while the great Roman was actually on his passage to Britain, where he threw across the island the great rampart from the Tyne to the Solway, which for centuries remained as a memorial of his visit. It is curious to think that Hadrian was busy restoring the city which to this day bears his name at a time when our heathen ancestors were still bowing body and mind to Druidical priests. There is no record that Hadrian saw any city in the British Isles worthy of restoration, but Adrianople's forerunner, seated in the plain through which the River Maritza flows, appealed to him as a place with a past and with a future, and when he ordered the restoration he also directed that its boundaries should be thrown out farther afield.

LAST BATTLE OF THE LEGIONS

It is a curious circumstance that a city of which this great Roman Emperor thought so highly preserves today nothing of its early history except the name, which is now in men's mouths the world over. That it was a place of no little consequence during a great period of Roman rule in Europe is attested by the fact that it was the scene of a great struggle when the Goths, then sweeping over Europe, fought an action which is known as the "last battle of the Legions."

Despising his future foes, the Emperor Valens, who ruled the eastern part of the Roman Empire, had permitted the Goths, who were being hard pressed from the North by the Huns, to cross the Danube into Roman territory on certain conditions, which the ruling generals seem not to have observed. The Goths, whose children for years were transported into Asia as hostages for the good behavior of their parents, having settled in Roman territory, were forced to live under exceedingly harsh conditions, and at last they rose in rebellion, and streamed as a mighty host across the Balkans into Thrace and the fertile country around Adrianople, slaughtering, plundering, and burning with all the ruthless energy of a revengeful people.

Time and again they were driven back by the Roman Legions, but only to await further opportunity for attack. At last, in the early months of 378, when the Balkans were passable, they came back in greater strength than ever before, supported by Huns and Alans. The Emperor collected an army at Adrianople, and, desiring to wait for reinforcements which were coming from the West, moved against the Goths with all the precipitancy of a leader contemptuous of his foe. He would brook no delay, and on a hot summer day threw his troops, tired with much marching, against the invaders. The wearied Roman infantry huddled together in such close formation that they could hardly use their swords, were literally mowed down by the onswep of the enemy's cavalry, and thus began a slaughter famous even in the annals of Europe. In those times of fierce warfare. Not only was the Roman army annihilated, but the Emperor himself either died on the field, or was buried in a neighboring cottage which the victors set on fire. Exactly how he met his death is not, as a matter of fact, known. But from the day on which he died, the Roman Legions were seen no more south of the Danube.

"THE SERVIAN'S COFFER"

The next picture of Adrianople shows it as the battleground of another cataclysmic

struggle when the Crescent was firmly planted upon its heights by Murad I. Central Europe was then a scene of civil war and anarchy. The young Slavonic races were divided by fierce jealousies, and Murad, a man of marked intelligence and considerable cunning, thought that this was the opportunity to enlarge the boundaries of his dominions. In the first years of the fourteenth century the Ottoman Empire had been founded, and Murad was ambitious. At this time, Greek rule was confined to the shores of the Marmora, the Archipelago, and Thrace. Murad declared war against the weak Greek Emperor, and, flinging his valiant army into Europe, conquered without great loss the country right up to Adrianople, and at length this city, for many years the second capital of the Greek Emperor, fell before the resistless onslaught of the Turks, and became

the seat in Europe of the fast extending Turkish rule.

After the fall of Adrianople, in 1361, and the capture of Philippopolis three years later, the Pope preached a Holy War against the oncoming Turk, and eventually some sort of union was formed between the young Slavonic races in the Balkans, and it was determined to drive the Sultan out of Europe. An army of 60,000 Serbs, Hungarians, Moldavians, Wallachians, and all manner of people, moved forth to the attack under the leadership of Louis II, King of Hungary and Poland. Murad himself undertook the conduct of the now inevitable campaign, and he sent forward an advance force of 10,000 men to meet the enemy.

Napoleon always insisted that morale dominates war, and those of the allied army who

survived learnt this lesson dearly. The Turkish general knew that the allies owing to drunkenness, were in no condition to fight. One night the Balkan soldiers were roused from their carousals on the banks of the Maritza by the sound of drums, and before any defensive measures could be taken the little Turkish army had fallen upon them and completely wiped out the champions of Christendom. A Turkish record states that "the Ottomans were upon them before they could stand to arms. They were like wild beasts scared from their lair, speeding from the field of light to the waste of flight, these abjects poured into the stream of Maritza and were drowned." The place of this Turkish triumph is still known as "the Servian's coffer." Having repulsed his enemies and consolidated his rule in Europe, Murad set up his throne in Adrianople, which to this day bears evidence in many ancient buildings to the residence and energy of this Sultan and his successors.

THE CITY OF TODAY

Though there are few memorials in the city to remind one of the time when it was the home of Goths, Romans, and Greeks, one may still conjure up something of the spirit of a dead past amid the ruins of the palace where the Sultans lived for nearly 100 years. The visitor as he wanders through the streets will be reminded by the mosque of Selim II. of the magnificence which then encompassed the Khalifs, and the bazaar of All Pasha remains in memory of the savage sway of the illiterate brigand, who, in the eighteenth century, rose by his cruelty, lust of wealth, and ambition, from insignificance, to rival in authority the Sultans themselves.

Here and there in the streets of a city which has been the frequent scene of warfare even in our time—it was occupied by the Russians in 1829, and again in 1878—are imposing buildings, which tell their own story of a community made up of many nationalities, each with its own customs and mode of life. A Jewish synagogue and a school for Jewish children, educational and charitable institutions, each provided by one or other of the groups of races which live in and around the city, recall the fact that, though Adrianople has known the sway of the Turk for over 500 years, more than half its population is still Christian or Jewish. In spite of this mixture of races, which might seem to suggest to a casual observer that Adrianople was a place of internecine warfare, it bears many evidences of communal life—a theatre, establishments for primary and secondary education, baths and bazaars. There is also a club where Moslem and Christian meet in friendly intercourse, and other indications that life has flowed not altogether uncomfortably for the inhabitants. The whole scene is dominated by the residence of the Turkish Prefect, and by the modern buildings in which officers and men of the Turkish army have their quarters.

The successful factories for silk, tapestry, leather, linen and cotton, the great wine presses, and the presence of other trades, explain the growth of the residential suburbs which lie around the city, rising above the banks of the River Maritza. The various races, meeting and consorting together in the city, live more or less their own lives on the outskirts. Here at Yildirim and Karjik, the population is almost entirely Greek, while the Bulgar residents are to be found mostly at Kiretchane and Demirtash. On the right bank of the river, between the railway station and the ancient city, is the suburb of Kargatch, which tempts the visitor to think that he is far removed from the dominion of the Crescent, so distinctively Western is the character of the stone-built villa residences which stand in seclusion in their pleasant gardens, providing a marked contrast to the native houses of wood.

A PLACE D'ARMES

Situated as it is on a good river, within easy distance of the sea, connected by the main line of railway with Belgrade and Sofia, Constantinople and Salonika, the marvel is not that Adrianople has something approaching 100,000 inhabitants, and ranks as the third largest city in European Turkey, but rather that it is not bigger than it is. It possesses many natural advantages, being in the centre of a fertile country. The real cause of its failure to grow is not easy to discover, but the hardworking Jews, Greeks, Bulgars, Armenians and Serbs among its population would probably attribute the fact to two causes.

In the first place, the Turk is not a commercial man, and wherever Ottoman rule extends, there business fails to flourish. Secondly, Adrianople, in the eyes of successive Turkish Governments, has always been regarded as essentially a place d'armes. It is the gateway to Constantinople, and every interest has been subordinated to make it impregnable against an army moving down from the north. It has evidently been felt that where the Crescent was first planted in Europe, there it might be supplanted. Consequently, it is a fortress town. That is its dominant character. Every strategical point in and around the city has its strong position, in the construction of which thousands of tons of Portland cement have been employed of late years, and on the great emplacements have been mounted the best guns which the Turkish authorities could obtain.

"I don't like the looks of that juror with big ears and the long-pointed chin," the defendant in the case whispered to his lawyer. "He has an ugly mug," said the lawyer. "That's a fact."

"It isn't altogether his looks, though," confided the client; "he's paying too blamed close attention to the testimony."—Chicago Tribune

The waste of time will make you a wild man in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your dearest reckoning.—Gladstone

THE NEW ANTELOPE---THE MOUNTAIN NYALA



NEXT to the discovery of that strange beast, the okapi, the finding and picturing of specimens of the mountain nyala, a large and magnificent antelope, has been the most important zoological incident of the last forty years. It seems extraordinary that on the borders of a country like Abyssinia, which carries a large native population and has been fairly well known to Europeans since the days of the traveler, Bruce, in the eighteenth century, this splendid and important African mammal should have escaped notice, but so it is. Africa has since the far-off days of Pliney been always able to produce something new, and no doubt cherishes within her bosom even yet more surprises for the white man.

The mountain nyala (*Tragelaphus buxtoni*) was first discovered in 1910 by the English sportsmen, Messrs. Ivor Buxton and C. Alright, who were shooting in that year in an unfrequented and little-known piece of country, the Sahatu or Shabatu Mountains in north-west Gallaland, to the north-west of a lake marked on the maps as Ezauy or Ewe. Gallaland, inhabited by a race of hardy and sporting natives, was not many years since looked upon as independent, or quasi-independent, and likely to become an integral part of British Somaliland. The colonial authorities having, however, seen fit to split from Somaliland, and abandon all the territory save a bound coastal

strip, the Abyssinians have steadily pushed their boundaries south-westward, and despite the appeals of the Gallas, who would have much preferred British rule, have now incorporated Gallaland within the territory of the Negus. The Gallas have no love for their new masters, who treat them with much severity, and have robbed them steadily of their cattle and other livestock for years past.

Wandering through these little known mountains of Sahatu, Messrs. Buxton and Alright came across specimens of an antelope which seemed new and unaccustomed to them. They shot several of them, usually at an altitude of something like 9,000 feet, and brought away several good heads and a skin or two. Upon their arrival in England it was at once seen that the antelopes thus secured were new to science. At first they were believed to be a form of kudu, but subsequent investigation resulted in a new species being ranked with the nyala, a large and magnificent bush buck found in South-east Africa. It was thereupon named by Mr. R. Lydekker, of the British Museum, the mountain nyala, with the scientific title, *Tragelaphus buxtoni*. Mr. Ivor Buxton presented to the British Museum a good head, which is now to be seen in the national collection in Cromwell Road, South Kensington. By the courtesy of the late Mr. Rowland Ward, I am enabled to show a very fine full-length view of a mountain nyala—the first view of its kind to be published. Quite recently Lord Wodehouse has returned from the same country with more specimens of this fine

antelope. I had the opportunity of seeing these heads at Messrs. Rowland Ward's, and find them in all respects similar to those first brought home in 1910.

The mountain nyala is somewhat larger in size than the true nyala, which measures some 3 feet, 6 inches at the withers, and approaches the height of the kudu, which stands at the shoulder close on 5 feet. Neither does its coat, although longish in texture, attain the flowing proportions of an old male nyala. In the latter animal the color of the ram is dark greyish brown, and sparsely marked with faint white stripes. The true nyala ram carries also a notable fringe of long hair on the throat, breast, and under parts, as well as a crest of dark hair along the neck, and of white hair along the spine from the shoulders to the tail. The lower parts of the legs are a bright tan, and some tan is also to be seen upon the face. There is a strong similarity between the horns of the mountain and the true nyala, but those of the former are longer, heavier, and wider in the sweep.

The longest recorded horns of the true nyala measure 31 1/2 inches over the curve, and 26 inches in a straight line, while the biggest pair of the mountain nyala yet known attain as much as 39 inches over the curve, and 30 1/2 inches straight measurement. The widest known pair of the true nyala are 7 1/2 inches from tip to tip, while the first two known pairs of the mountain nyala measure respectively 22 inches and 21 inches.—H. A. Bryden, in The Sportsman

"FOR HE'S A JOLLY GOOD FELLOW"

Though not many are aware of it, there is a distinct flavor of antiquity as well as of conviviality in the air:

For he's a jolly good fellow
Which nobody can deny.

It was certainly sung by the troubadours and minstrels in the times of the Crusades, that princely musician, Richard Cœur de Lion, and his loyal comrade in minstrelsy Blondel, probably sang it together on many a jolly occasion. When the professional went out on his quest of the imprisoned king, and found him at last by starting an air known and loved by both of them under his prison windows, no doubt the merry and catching melody of "Jolly good fellow" often expressed their mutual happiness as they journeyed back together to old England.

It has never been lost in the Mother Country apparently.

A peasant woman carried it to the court of France. She went there as a nurse to that unfortunate little chap, the Dauphin, son of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. It was his cradle song in the palace at Versailles. The air and the quaint words struck the fancy of the Queen. She learned them and taught them to the King. Then everybody sang them, from the King to the gardener clipping the hedge. This is about the way the first two verses went, as nearly as they can be given in English:

Malbrouk has gone to the war,
Mironton, Mironton, Mironaine,
Malbrouk has gone to the war—
Ah, when will he return?

He will be back at Easter,
Mironton, Mironton, Mironaine,
He will be back at Easter,
Or else at Trinity.

But before this, in the reign of Queen Anne in England, where her great general, the Duke of Marlborough, was flogging the French all over Flanders, fighting the battles of Blenheim, Malplaquet, and the rest, a soldier of France, sick of the rain, hungry, and weary of war and wretchedness, changed the name of Malbrouk in the song to Marlborough. Soon all Flanders was lampooning the great Duke to the old air. They sang it:

Marlborough, the prince of commanders,
Has gone to the war in Flanders.
His fame's like Alexander's—
But when will he come home?

He won't come home till morning,
He won't come home till morning,
He won't come home till morning,
Till daylight doth appear.

Napoleon himself has sung the song; in fact, it was a favorite with the Emperor. He used to hum it as he mounted his famous white horse. It is told that he sang it as he crossed the River Niemen when setting out on his Russian campaign of 1812. He sang it again at St. Helena just before his death. It was during a conversation with Da las Casas that the Emperor praised the Duke of Marlborough with his military genius and finally said: "But what a thing is ridicule! It fastens upon everything, even victory," and then he sang under his breath and to himself:

Marlborough, the prince of commanders,
Has gone to the war in Flanders.

Possibly some may remember that Battle Symphony used the air as symbolizing the French army. Evidently it was popularly used by the soldiers of France at that time.

It is probably, however, reminiscent in some way of an air common to the whole of humanity in the earliest ages. It has been recognized in the crude music of some African tribes, and is certainly used in some remote parts of India.

When Captain Cook's band played it as they were prowling around in the South Seas discovering Australia, and other parts of the earth, according to an old diary it was the only air the natives seemed to recognize and enjoy.

A COOL STAND

Apropos of a railway wreck, due to a defective bridge, Jerome S. McWade, the Duluth sociologist, said the other day:

"The railway's cool stand about this bridge reminds me of a worse case—a case about a toll bridge in the South.

"The toll bridge was rotten, and a woman fell through a hole in it and was drowned. Her indignant townspeople held a mass meeting, and in response to their resolution of protest the company wrote:

"Gentlemen: Your resolution about our bridge has been duly received. It will be laid before the board at our annual meeting, eleven months hence. In the meanwhile, to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of the small accident to which said resolution refers, would it not be better if all your citizens used the company's other bridge, three miles to the north of the town? The water there is scarcely deep enough to drown a man of full height."

The shades of the goose and turkey were discussing the circumstances which had attended their respective deaths.

"Did you offer any objection when first the cruel farmer laid hands on you?" sympathetically inquired the gobble.

"Yes," replied his goosehip. "I cried out, 'Hullo, what's this?'"

"What did you say next?" inquired the now thoroughly interested turkey as the other paused for a moment.

"Oh," the goose replied with a silly gobble, "I didn't say anything more, just then, and went off."

Reopening of Nile Dam at Assouan



THE completion of the Nile dam at Assouan on December 23 last was one of the most important and daring works of modern engineering. The design of the work and the choice of site are due to Sir William Willcocks.

To paraphrase Sir William Willcocks' own words, the dam and the services it renders Egypt are but the outcome of an age-long series of efforts for the irrigation of the country begun in the remote past when Menes constructed the great dyke at Memphis.

The system then inaugurated and known as basin irrigation is the system of flooding the

modern conditions and requirements began to affect Egypt.

Efforts were made by the distinguished French engineers in the employment of Mehemet Ali Pasha to design works that should make a more extended use of the fertilizing Nile flood. These tentative ideas and efforts were a move in the right direction, but fortunately Mehemet Ali was deterred by his European advisers from executing them on his own lines; for he desired to pull down the Great Pyramid to furnish stone for his Nile dam.

Later came the Barrage at Gallub, north of Cairo, but the construction of this, the pioneer work of its kind, was attended by all the difficulties that arise from a bad foundation, dilatory

tended this gave new life to the question of reservoirs; Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff deputed Col. Western and Mr. Willcocks to examine and report on the various schemes that had been brought before the Government and then shelved. Among these schemes were some that proposed dams across the Nile at different places, but on examination it was found that the river bed was quite unsuitable at the points recommended. There was also another reason why such of these schemes as might include dams further south than Assouan were unsuitable.

Some of the more important Summer crops of Egypt are incapable of standing a ten-days' drought, and these crops might perish while



OPEN SLUICES OF THE ASSOUAN DAM—THE RESERVOIR NOW PROVIDES A STORAGE CAPACITY OF 2,300 MILLION CUBIC METRES

The completed Nile dam is one of the most important and daring works of modern engineering recently brought to a successful issue. The design of the work and the site chosen for it are both due to Sir William Willcocks, and the work from first to last has been carried out by British engineers and British contractors. As at first completed in 1902 the dam had a height of 114 feet. So successful was it in operation that it was determined to raise the dam by 15 feet. The work was begun in 1907. The previous water storage capacity of the dam was 1,000 million cubic metres. The cost of the alteration is about £1,500,000.—From The Sphere.

cultivable lands during the annual rise of the Nile, thereby securing a thorough refreshment of the soil and a plentiful supply of subsoil water which may be raised by mechanical means after the river has fallen. This system has been maintained ever since and given the Egyptian climate, and the quality and conditions of the Nile flood basin, irrigation has stood without a rival as a practical scheme of hydraulic engineering for many thousands of years.

In those ancient times the absence of masonry regulators made it more difficult to control floods than to provide additional water. Nowadays the provision of additional water is more difficult than protection from floods. Both, however, are equally important. The need for additional water was felt thirty years ago when

officialdom and Oriental ideas of finance. Large sums of money and vast labor were expended; yet the Barrage failed and its failure so discouraged the Egyptian Government that the whole question was dropped.

From time to time suggestions were put forward for damming the river or creating great reservoirs, but the former failure stood in the way of new efforts. By the early '80's Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff had taken in hand the Egyptian irrigation question, after a distinguished career in India; and as his assistant, in 1883, came William Willcocks, who also had had considerable experience of irrigation works in India.

One of his first works was the repaving of the Barrage, and the success that in 1887 at-

their supplies of water were flowing down the river bed from too remote a reservoir. It was important, therefore, that a dam, and the store of water held up by it, should be as close as possible to the more extensive and fertile stretches of cultivable land in the Northern country. Assouan seemed to be the ideal spot where the requisite conditions could be obtained, and in 1889 Mr. Willcocks went there to study the site. In 1890 he became director-general of reservoir studies, Col. Western having left Egypt in that year, and the Willcocks report on the site for a Nile dam appeared in 1893 and 1894. An international commission composed of Sir B. Baker, M. Boule and Signor Torricelli approved of the proposals. But here again financial difficulties arose,

then came the Sudan rebellion, and for four years the completed project lay in official pigeon-holes. Among the few far-seeing men who saw clearly the immense increase in agricultural prosperity that would be brought about by a reservoir and the consequently increased returns from taxation was Sir Ernest Cassel.

In 1898 he came forward with the franchise. Sir B. Baker, as his consulting engineer, and Sir John Aird & Co., as contractors, undertook to complete the Assouan dam and the Aswan weir by December, 1903. The Egyptian Government advised by Sir William Garstin, accepted the offer; the official foundation stone was laid by the Duke of Connaught on February 12, 1899, and the work was completed by December, 1902, a year in advance of the time agreed upon, at a cost of nearly two and a half million pounds sterling.

As originally designed, the dam would have meant the submergence for several months each year of the Temples of Philae, which stood on an island just above it, and to avoid this antiquarian disaster the plans were modified in 1898, so that, as temporarily completed in 1902, it had a height of thirty-seven metres. But in 1904 the necessity of raising it was realized and it is the completion of the work necessary for this purpose, begun in the winter of 1907-'08, that has now been celebrated.

BRITAIN'S PRODUCTION CENSUS

There has just been issued a 4,000-page blue book, which is the result of the Census of Production Act, of 1906, in England.

The delay in its issue is pardonable, considering the enormous bulk of the statistics that had to be collated, the fact that the machinery set up for their collection was new, and the circumstance that several powerful trade interests were opposed to the innovation.

For the purposes of the enquiry the trades of the country have been classified in the following groups:

Mines and quarries; iron, steel, engineering and shipbuilding; metal trades, other than iron and steel; textile; clothing; food, drink and tobacco; chemical and allied trades; paper, printing, stationery, and allied trades; leather, canvas and india rubber; timber, stone and building; miscellaneous, and public utility services.

In summary form the results of the census are shown as follows:

Gross output (selling value or value of work done)—England and Wales, \$7,430,000,000; Scotland, \$1,040,000,000; Ireland, \$335,000,000—United Kingdom, \$8,805,000,000.

Materials used (cost)—England and Wales, \$4,340,000,000; Scotland, \$585,000,000; Ireland, \$215,000,000—United Kingdom, \$5,140,000,000.

Work given out (amount paid to firms)—England and Wales, \$95,000,000; Scotland, \$25,000,000; Ireland, \$5,000,000—United Kingdom, \$125,000,000.

Net output (excess of gross output over cost of materials and amount paid to firms)—England and Wales, \$3,015,000,000; Scotland, \$430,000,000; Ireland, \$115,000,000—United Kingdom, \$3,560,000,000.

Persons employed (except outwork average number)—England and Wales, 808,269; Scotland, 885,403; Ireland, 304—United Kingdom, 6,984,976.

Net output per person employed—England and Wales, £104; Scotland, £98; Ireland, £78—United Kingdom, £102.

Horse power of engines at factories, etc.—(About one quarter is used in the production of electricity for power and lighting.) England and Wales, 9,097,860 h.p.; Scotland, 1,397,733 h.p.; Ireland, 259,407 h.p.—United Kingdom, 10,755,009 h.p.

To the sum of \$3,560,000,000 shown above as the value of the net output may be added \$250,000,000 in respect of about 600,000 to 1,250,000 persons whose occupations came within the scope of the census, about whom returns were not furnished.

This is the first time in our commercial history that such particulars have been available, and their importance and value is unquestionable.

General Dabney H. Maury, of the Confederate army; used to tell a story about a faithful negro boy, Jim, the son of his mammy, whom he took with him to the war. The General was not a large man, except in traits which make great men and great soldiers.

After the battle of Corinth, where he was promoted to the rank of Major-General on a battle-field, he came into his tent and called his servant. "Jim," he said, "when you wake up my cot, tuck those blankets well in at the foot. My feet stick out all night."

Looking up at him with an amused expression, Jim said, "Marse Dabney, you ain't grown none, is you, since you got promoted yesterday?"—Lippincott's.

Two chance acquaintances from Ireland were talking together.

"An' so your name is Riley?" said the first.

"Are yez anny relation to Tim Riley?"

"Verry distantly," said the other.

"Was me mother's first child, an' Tim was the twelfth."

"I wonder why they ever built the mids?"

"To contradict that old proverb: 'There's always plenty of room at the top.'"

STORY OF THE HAUNTED BEADLE

It was a bright and frosty afternoon, preceding Christmas Eve, and I had walked out as far as Hendon, and was returning Londonward, when I halted for rest and refreshment at a snug looking wayside inn. A seasonable fire blazed in the grate of the pleasant little room, to which I took my tankard of ale, and near it sat an elderly man, with his bald head bowed almost to his arms, that were folded across his breast, and neglectful of a rapidly cooling glass of grog on the table before him. Apparently he was absorbed in melancholy contemplation of some small object he held in his hand. So sorrow stricken and pensive was his gaze, it might have been the miniature of some loved relative he had recently lost.

Presently he sighed heavily, and appeared to be in the act of raising the treasured relic to his lips, when, hearing my footstep, he was so startled that what he held in his hand was dropped, and rolled along the floor towards me.

I hastened to pick it up and restore it to him, and discovered that it was only a button—brightly gilt and of the livery sort, and on the face of it encircled by the inscription, "Parish of St. Peter's," was the single letter "B."

As I placed it in the hand he eagerly extended for it his eyes filled with tears.

"I thank you very much, sir," he remarked, mournfully. "It is but a button, but I have a secret reason for cherishing it."

"A sorrowful reason, seemingly," I observed, sympathetically. "I am sorry for it."

"You are kind to say so, sir," he answered, gratefully. "That it is a severe affliction I cannot deny, but I am thankful to say it is only annihilation."

"Only—"

"Only once a year; but I brought it on myself, if there is any consolation in that. It is a bitter sweet sort of comfort, but it is the only one I have."

"Excepting the button!"

"Excepting the button, sir," That, indeed, is precious. It is the last of his mortal remains."

This was startling. Was it possible that the crime of hidden murder was this wretched man's trouble, and that under the influence of rum and water he was about to confess it? But he immediately allayed my alarm.

"When I say 'his mortal remains,' I allude to the being I myself used to be before I came to this. And he spread open his outer garment, showing pauper garb beneath. "Such, sir, is my present lowly condition," he said, mournfully; "I was once in high office and authority, as this button shows. You see the letter bordering on it, and the capital 'B,' in the centre? That stands for 'Beadle.' For fifteen years, sir, I held the proud position of beadle of St. Peter's parish, which is in the Midlands. But Camberwell being my birthplace, it was there I was passed to when I fell."

"But how did the fall come about? You were once, you said, a parochial beadle."

"And not only that, sir; relieving officer as well—to my sorrow."

"But how was it you were allowed to fill both offices?"

"I'll tell you why, sir. After serving many years as beadle, I was made a relieving officer as well in consequence of my peccolier fitness for the job. 'They won't find any soft spot in you, Gawler,' says the chairman, when I was appointed to the double duty. 'The poor of this parish are an artful and cadging lot, and you, being up to their dodges, are just the man to deal with them.'"

"And, without vanity, sir, I may say that the confidence reposed in me was not unwarranted. So everybody acquainted with my firmness of character was of opinion. But it was all a delusion, sir. Hard hearted was I? I wish to the Lord I had been! Hard hearted, I might have continued respected and happy. I had nothing to make me otherwise. I was in the prime of life, and filled out my uniform—and it was a uniform, scarlet, with gold lace, and a cocked hat, sir, a field marshal might have felt proud to wear."

"So that you were an object for female admiration wherever you went, eh?"

"That, sir," and the ex-parish beadle raised his head as though the irresistible cocked hat still adorned it, "was no more than was to be expected, but what was not expected—leastways, by myself—was that I should so far forget who and what I was to permit myself to be deluded by any one of 'em."

"But that is not an uncommon occurrence," I remarked, consolingly. "A man may think he has great strength of mind, but presently some pleasing young lady—"

"But she was not a young lady," he interrupted me. "Her father—it was a gipsy family—sold linen pegs and clothes props, and had a donkey cart. I went to their place on a relieving visit, old Micah Lee, the father, being down with rheumatism, and the family being destitute."

"But what had Micah Lee to do with your being deluded?"

"He was in the conspiracy. The Lee family were newcomers, and my intention was to choke them off on their first application. So, as I tell you, I went to where they lived, and when I entered, without taking the trouble to knock at the door, she was busy at the wash-tub washing her gown, with her arms bare and just a bit of a handkerchief over her shoulders. Myra, her name was. With jet black, curly hair, and a rosy russet complexion, and teeth like little pearls."

"She faced round, and seeing a stranger, blushed, and hastily tucked in the ends of the handkerchief, and I was made aware that it was as good as all over with me the moment I opened my mouth to speak to her. My natural tone of voice was a commanding one, which it had to be in dealing with the lower order, but I found myself actually talking civil and polite to her, as I asked her about her sick father and how many of 'em there was in family."

"Well, sir, she told me such a pitiful tale that I gave her an order for twice as much bread, meat and coals as I should if it had been an ordinary case, and when she found how soft I was she was melted to tears, and called down blessings on me for my goodness of heart, and seized hold of my hand and kissed it. I felt that tender towards her I could have shed tears myself, and her curly head being bowed over my hand I patted it, and told her I would come again soon."

"If I hadn't promised it would have been all the same. It being Sunday next day, I couldn't go then; but I was there again on Monday."

"She was glad to see me. I was afraid you wouldn't come," she said with a winning

"Yes! You may hope—just a little. Loving and liking are as buds and blossoms. I like you—no more than that, as yet. But I may. It rests with you. You have a generous nature, and the kinder you are to me and mine the better for the bud and blossoms as well."

"Well, sir, though wrapped up in what might be called mystical language, her meaning was, of course, pretty plain. I gave her another order for provisions and firing, more liberal than the one she had the previous Saturday. It would not so much have mattered if my extravagance had stopped there. But she wouldn't let it do so. Every time I called—and that was very frequent—she had some distressed friend or relative to recommend, and they were in a state of health that required meat and nourishment. Of course, it was not out of my pocket on the spot, but I had to account for it, and after a time I was actually afraid to look through my books, knowing they would have to be sent in for examination at the end of the quarter. But if I looked the least glum while I was with her, she had only to whisper, 'The buds are blossoming,' and I was melted."

"And all the time was it known to her father—that you were in love with her?"

"It was supposed to be known only to our two selves, her reason being that before she lost her heart to me she was promised in marriage to one of the tribe, a handsome young fellow who was in the horse-dealing way and was not unknown in the prize fighting ring. Well, sir, one day I found her crying and agitated, and she informed me that the chap in question had discovered everything, and had sworn to kill both of us."

was five-and-twenty pounds short in the safe I was dismissed off hand—disgraced and sacked and best part of my quarter's salary stopped to make good the deficiency. Of course, I had to relinquish my beadle's uniform. But, before I parted with it, heart-broken as I was, I cut a button off the breast of the coat to preserve it in sorrowing remembrance."

"But the young woman for whom you had made such sacrifices?" I remarked, sympathetically; "surely she—"

"I never set eyes on her afterwards, sir," he interrupted me. "Her rascally old father vanished from the neighborhood that same week, and the whole family, including Myra, went with him. And what filled my cup of bitterness to brimming over was to find out that she and the horse-coping vagabond, got married. No doubt with the money I had been swindled out of. That was the final crusher, sir. I was fit for nothing after that!"

"But did you make no attempt to regain the respectable position you had so foolishly forfeited?"

"My spirit was broken, sir, and it was no use my trying. I couldn't stay any longer in a place where for so many years I had been well known and respected. I came to London, but was as badly off as ever. I had no trade to turn to. A parochial official is supposed to be above that sort of thing, and in a few months there was nothing for me to do but to go into the workhouse. And there I have been ever since!"

"And you contrive to make yourself pretty comfortable there, I hope? All things considered, I mean, of course."

"Generally speaking, yes," he made an-

sir," returned the ex-beadle solemnly, "at the foot of my narrow bedstead in the old man's dormitory. There he took his stand, though nobody but me could see him, full dressed in his gold laced coat and cocked hat, and looking as proud and pompous as was natural to him."

"But it was not a friendly visit to me, as one might have expected it would have been, considering that flesh and spirit, we were, in a manner of speaking, as one, but a visit of vengeance. With his arms folded sternly on his ghostly breast, he gazed down on me with scorn and contempt, and this is the sort of language in which he denounced me:

"'You poor, weak minded noodle,' says he, 'behold in me what you still might have been had you set a proper value on yourself, and think of what you are, and what you will remain as long as you live—a despised pauper such as those that from your elevated position you used to look down on, and who were meekly obedient to you and touched their caps whenever and wherever you happened to meet with 'em. To their level have you now sunk, and there is no hope for you as long as you live, and when you die you will be put in a pauper's coffin, p'raps without even a tin name plate mentioning who you are, and you will be shovelled into a pauper grave, and there an end to you. And you deserve no better fate as a punishment for the disgrace you have brought me to.'"

And the haunted beadle, staring at the opposite wall, seemed to conjure up for his contemplation the accusing apparition as it stood at the foot of his workhouse pallet. He clasped his hands, and shrank back on his seat, as if in fear of its close approach. And then, as though the appalling spectre had faded from his vision, with a doleful sigh he looked towards me with watery eyes, mutely appealing for sympathy.

"No doubt it makes it very uncomfortable for you while it lasts," I remarked, consolingly, "but if that is the extent of the haunting there's nothing very dreadful in it."

"But it is not the extent of it, sir," and he shook his head sadly, "it is only the commencement before the performance begins."

"What performance?"

"His mocking and deriding me, and driving me half mad by his rehearsing the ridiculous and idiotic things I did and said all the time that wicked Jezebel was fooling and cheating me. I don't believe—I can't believe—that I was the infatuated fool he makes me out by acting the parts I played and mimicking me, but it is no use disputing with a ghost. I certainly don't remember dropping down on my knees and calling on the moon that was shining in at the wash-tub window to witness how I adored her. And although I might have shed a tear or two when she sulked on account of my slyly snipping off one of her curls while I was putting in her ears a pair of earrings I bought for her, I couldn't have been so much out of my senses as to sob and snivel like a birched schoolboy."

"And even that is not the worst of it," continued the persecuted ex-beadle, after pausing for a few seconds to gulp down the contents of his glass. "Not content with heaping shame and remorse on me for the acts of folly that have brought me to ruin, he takes a diabolical delight in further tormenting me by conjuring up a picture of the swindling couple who victimized me, now married and happy in the home that was bought and paid for with the money that, for her sake, I misappropriated and couldn't pay back."

And, as though the hateful picture in question was at that moment before him, he placed his hands before his eyes, and kept them covered till I roused him by remarking:

"And are you going back to the—to Camberwell tonight?"

"No, sir, I am not," and the grateful sight that accompanied his words indicated his thankfulness. "I endured what I have related to you for three Christmases in succession, and last year the horror of a fourth was avoided by my saving up a few shillings beforehand, and asking for a couple of days' holiday, making believe I was going to spend Christmas Day with a friend in the country. You comprehend my object, of course!"

And mention of the ingenious device he had resorted to to outwit his ghostly double had such a reviving effect on him that he winked one eye and feebly chuckled.

"You mean that it enables you to cheat the apparition?"

"Exactly so, sir. That was my luck last Christmas Eve, and, with a nightcap to help me," and he winked again—this time at his grog-glass—"maybe there is a chance for me."

I assured him that I sincerely hoped so, and, after begging and obtaining his permission to send in to him the "nightcap" he had hinted at, I wished him good night and pleasant dreams.

There are two freedoms, the false, where a man is free to do as he likes, and the true, where he is free to do as he ought.—King's ley.



QUESTIONS OF HABIT

"Ethel! I hate her! Why, I saw you kiss her yesterday."

"Yes, but that's all we do; we hardly ever speak."—The Tatler.

smile, 'because dreams are sometimes treacherous, and last night I dreamt of you.'

"It was a pleasant dream, I hope," says I, like the old fool I was.

"Oh, it was all manner of foolishness," she says, as she covered her face with her hands that I might not see that she was blushing. "You would be angry if I told you, a poor gipsy girl, such as I am, and a great man like you."

"And when I promised her that I would not be angry, she confessed that she had dreamt that I was her sweetheart, and had given her a gold engagement ring."

"And what did I do then? I did, sir, what I had my deservings, would have been to have been taken off then and there and clapped in a lunatic asylum. I actually told her that I loved her, and begged of her to give me a little hope that what she had dreamt might prove true!"

"She seemed taken by surprise, and was took with such a trembling she had to cling to me for support. 'Are you mocking me,' she asked, 'or do you speak from your heart. Let me look into your eyes?'"

"And she sank down on her knees by the chair I was sitting on, and, taking my hands in her own, looked into my eyes, and then she says, soft and whispering like:

"Myra's father, who was well enough by that time to get downstairs, found out all about it just at the same time."

"And, of course, he, too, was very angry?"

"No, he wasn't. He seemed most concerned about my life being in danger."

"There is only one way out of it for you as far as I can see," he says, "and that is to square it with him. Of course, I can't say for certain that he might be brought to listen to any terms whatever, but I know he has long been anxious to go to New Zealand, and some such sum as about five-and-twenty pounds might tempt him to take himself off, leaving other parties to do as they pleased." And Myra, the false hussy, implored me to save her and myself as well.

"Well, sir, hearing that the young fellow she had been promised to was open to a friendly arrangement, such as the old man had suggested, I made free to borrow the amount required from the office safe, fully intending to replace it when my salary was paid me. But I didn't have the chance of doing so. Cruel fate was against me."

"Suspensions, somehow, got whispered, and at a day's notice I had to produce my outdoor-relief books before the board, and the revelations they disclosed caused further inquiry to be made, and when it was discovered that I

wer, sinking his voice, and bending towards me as though nervously afraid lest his words might be overheard by somebody stealthily listening, "but when you say 'all things considered' I put it to you, sir—how can a man who is haunted, even though it is only annually, be what might truly be called happy?"

"It must act as a drawback, no doubt, but, as you yourself put it when you commenced your story, nobody compels you to endure the ghastly affliction, and that you are your own avenger. By that, do you mean that you provide your own ghost? It is impossible for a man to haunt himself."

"It is not impossible, sir," returned the ex-beadle in solemn tones, and with a hushed voice. "It is my other self—the parish beadle and relieving officer—who haunts me, and that with a vindictiveness as though I had murdered him instead of what might be called forfeited him by an act of insanity for which I was not responsible. There he is, sir (and with a shiver he half turned his head to look over his shoulder, as though, being nearly due, the haunting presence might have already arrived)—rather there he was, during the three first Christmas Eves I spent in the workhouse."

"Where was he—or, rather, it?"

"At the first stroke of the midnight hour,

WHEN CANADA WAS SAVED BY THE BRITISH NAVY

THE roads that unite the widely scattered parts of the British Empire are those of "the pathless sea." The heart of that Empire and the seat of the Imperial power are two small islands upon whose shores beat the waves of the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. By their industry and their perseverance, their courage and their prowess, the people of those two islands have raised them to the summit of a world wide Empire. It is the pathless sea that both separates and unites the members of that Empire to which we belong. Between the Motherland and the other British lands roll thousands of miles of ocean; but the ocean is the highway that binds all parts of the Empire together so long as that highway is safe for a Briton to travel. Should that highway fall into the hands of an enemy then the Empire's security is at an end, and the very existence of the Empire endangered. It is because of these things that sea supremacy is essential to the British people, whether they live in the British Isles, or in the Dominions beyond the seas—essential to Canada, to Australia, to South Africa.

To an ocean washed country, capable of defending herself on the ocean, the ocean becomes her first line of defence.

It is the arena into which she goes and repels and crushes the enemy before it has reached her shores.

On the other hand, to the sea washed nation without means of naval defence, the ocean becomes the path by which the enemy reaches its goal.

To such a nation the sea is the open door through which the enemy may enter, and not the wall of defence by which the enemy is kept at a distance.

In one form or another these principles have been recognized ever since mankind made war and went down to the sea in ships.

Rome did not become great until she obtained control of the Mediterranean—the central sea of the ancient world; and Middle Age England did not become secure until she could repel the rovers who ventured near her coast.

THE SEA A SAFETY AND A DANGER

It is because of these things that Great Britain has to carry on her great programme of shipbuilding and maintain her great navy; and it is because of these things that Canada has decided to do something substantial towards assisting in the naval defence of her own shores and her own commerce and of the Empire.

This vital matter, now receiving the earnest consideration of the Canadian people, recalls the times in the history of Canada when the possession of naval power and command of the world's highways were the determining factors in fixing the future of this country and in determining its allegiance—when the fate of Canada hung in the balance, and when the presence of sea power was the weight that determined which side should dominate. One of the most conspicuous cases is that which occurred shortly before the cession of Canada to the British Crown.

The Battle of the Plains of Abraham had been fought and won, Quebec had surrendered but Canada had not yet been taken. Six months had passed since Wolfe's victory and death; and the British, who had been the besieging force, were now in turn besieged in Quebec. Having collected the remnants of Montcalm's army, the clever and energetic Levis was threatening to turn the tables on his foe. Murray had blundered in going out to fight a superior force, and the Spring of 1760 found him penned up within the half-ruined walls of the Ancient Capital.

As Spring came on, it was to the sea that both besieged and besiegers looked for succor. Before Winter had set in Levis had sent a request to France that a ship laden with munitions and heavy siege guns should meet him at Quebec in April; while he looked for another ship which had wintered at Gaspe, and which might come up as soon as navigation opened. With Levis in possession of the succor these ships would bring he would have been able to have made the position of the British critical, and possibly the sequel to the story of the Plains of Abraham would have changed the current of Canadian history.

WAITING AND WATCHING FOR SHIPS

Murray was daily expecting the arrival of a fleet from Great Britain. This fleet would bring food, munitions and reinforcements, and renew the work left unfinished when Admiral Saunders sailed for home in the preceding October, bearing in his flag ship the "Royal William," the embalmers remains of Wolfe.

Thus each side watched the river with an anxiety that day by day grew more intense; and bad and scant fare, excessive toil, and broken sleep were telling on the strength of Murray's small garrison.

On May 9, while sitting in his quarters on St. Louis Street, pondering before his grate-fire, an officer came to Murray to tell him that a ship-of-war was in sight beating up the river towards the town, but whether British or French none could tell. Murray ordered the colors to be immediately raised on Cape Diamond. The halyards on the flagstaff being

out of order, a sailor climbed the staff, and drew up the flag to its place.

Like wildfire the news had run through the town, and soon the rampart was crowded, every eye being strained on the approaching ship, to see whether she would show the red flag of Britain or the white flag of France. Where, that anxious and siege-worn crowd gathered that day in May, one hundred and fifty-one years ago, now stands Dufferin Terrace, thronged every summer day and evening, by sightseers drawn from almost every part of the continent.

As the ship entered the basin, her colors rose slowly to the masthead and unfurled the red cross of St. George. It was the British frigate "Lowestoffe," and she brought tidings that a British squadron was at the mouth of the St. Lawrence and would reach Quebec within a few days. One week later the squadron appeared, and the siege of Quebec by the French ended. Command of the sea had enabled Britain to send succor to Murray, and so retain the fruits of the victory of the preceding Autumn.

Before the war closed, but only about four months after succor came to Murray, there was a battle between the naval forces of the belligerents that ended any attempt to challenge Britain's supremacy in Canadian waters. Learning that there was a considerable French force at Miramichi, and that several ships of war had entered the Bay of Chaleurs, Commodore Byron went in pursuit of them. The French retreated up the Restigouche, and Byron followed, having lightened his frigates to enable them to navigate the shallow waters. All the French vessels were destroyed. It is interesting to note that Commodore Byron was the grandfather of the famous poet, known in literature as Lord Byron.

A SECOND CRISIS

Had the British fleet, of which the "Lowestoffe" was the vanguard, never come; had France been supreme on the sea, and closed the St. Lawrence to the ships of the enemy, Murray, within the wretched and ruinous fortifications of Quebec, would have been starved or forced into surrender, and the British would have had to fight anew the war for Canada. France's naval weakness cut Canada off from the parent stem, to fall a prize to the enemy that swept the sea.

All this occurred in the Spring of 1760. Sixteen years later there was a similar crisis at Quebec, when the fate of Canada again hung in the balance. Once more the issue was decided by a fleet, and because it was decided in the manner in which history relates is due the fact that the flag of Britain floats over the northern half of this continent.

When late in the Autumn of 1775, General Montgomery and his army of invaders sat down before Quebec, they had overrun a considerable portion of Canada as it then existed, but Quebec, the Ancient Capital, crowning the heights of Cape Diamond, was the key of Canada, and so long as it held out the invaders could not succeed in their scheme of conquest. This Montgomery knew full well, for in writing to his father-in-law shortly before the assault that failed and that cost him his life, he said: "I need not tell you that till Quebec is taken, Canada is unconquered."

Montgomery fell in the assault of New Year's morning, 1776, but the siege was carried on throughout the Winter by Benedict Arnold. Spring at last came on, and Sir Guy Carleton, later known as Lord Dorchester, with his small British-Canadian garrison, still held the key of Canada. Without succor, it was doubtful if he could hold it much longer. From across the Atlantic that succor was now approaching Quebec.

ONCE MORE THE FLEET SAVED

Early on the morning of May 6, the joyful news spread through Quebec that a ship had been sighted in the bend of the river at the Point of Orleans. It was the British frigate, the "Surprise." For a time she hung back, and would not approach the harbor, not knowing the conditions there, and whether the forts above were in the hands of friends or foe. A boat was, therefore, sent down to inform the commander that he could approach in safety, provided he kept out of range of the American batteries on Point Levis. The "Surprise" was soon joined by the sloop-of-war, "Isis," and both came into the harbor and landed about two hundred marines and infantry.

In Quebec the drums beat to arms, and the joyful order went out that the militia were to join the troops and seamen in the long-wished-for attack on the foe, who had so long hemmed them in. Marching out of the St. John's and St. Louis gates, headed by Carleton, the little army reached the old battlefield of St. Foy, where Murray had been defeated sixteen years before, and which lies a little to the north from the Plains of Abraham, the whole to be now included in the Battlefields Park.

To the west and north the American troops were seen gathering, but, as it proved, not for battle. They executed a disorderly flight.

THE FLIGHT OF THE ENEMY

An eye-witness of the flight relates that the fleeing Americans left cannon, muskets,

ammunition and even clothes. We found the road strewn with these, while bread and pork all lay in heaps on the highway with howitzers and field pieces. So great was their panic that they left behind them many papers of consequence to those who wrote them and to whom they were writ. Look which way soever one could, men were flying and carts driving away with all possible speed. A few weeks later the invaders passed up the Richelieu River, and so quit the country, which they did not attempt to invade again throughout the war.

Once again a British fleet had saved the country. Without succor from Great Britain, Carleton could not have held out indefinitely, and had Quebec fallen, all Canada might have been in the hands of the forces of the Congress of the Revolution. Carleton had saved Canada, but the succor that enabled him to crown his efforts with success came to him from Great Britain, borne safely across the Atlantic, because Britain's ships commanded the great highway.

Thirty-six years later Canadians were again fighting for the defence of homes, the integrity of their country, and the maintenance of British connection. Alone Canada could not have stood against the foe. Once more Britain came to her assistance, and gave as generously of her strength as circumstances would permit, for at that very time she was involved in a life and death struggle with the greater part of Europe, dominated by the famous military genius of the age, Napoleon Bonaparte, ambitious to be the conqueror of the world.

CANADA'S DEBT TO THE BRITISH NAVY

Beset on all sides by powerful enemies, determined and threatening to crush her, Britain was still able to send troops and munitions to the defence of this country. The force sent was small in proportion to the task assigned it, but with the assistance of a brave and loyal militia, it succeeded in the face of great difficulties and some reverses in defending the country, and prevented a conquest that thirty-six years before, Montgomery and Arnold had attempted but failed to accomplish.

Command of the sea made it possible for this assistance to be sent to Canada. Had the strength of Britain's navy been broken, the Canadian militia, standing alone, would have been overwhelmed by an enemy numerically superior.

Writing of conditions prevailing when the war broke out, the historian, Bradley, in "The Making of Canada," says:

"From the sea no danger was to be apprehended. The British navy, having destroyed its rivals, had deteriorated somewhat from this very reason; but it was more than equal to guarding the mouth of the St. Lawrence against any American enterprise. It could have reinforced Canada if there had been any troops worth mentioning to bring there, and again by destroying American commerce it could and did help in time to fire even the American war party, and when there were troops available much later on, it landed expeditions in the southern sections as well as in Canada, and helped the cause of peace to even greater purpose."

This hurried looking backward upon some of the great crises of our history, brings home to one some realization of the extent to which Canada owes her existence, not only to British soldiers, but also to British sailors. At every crisis succor came from Britain, borne hither on the great highway of the sea, and that highway was available because on the sea rode the unbeaten navy of Great Britain.

A RECONSTRUCTED CAVE

One of the most noteworthy forthcoming exhibits in the Mineral Hall, at the Museum of Natural History, New York, will be the representation of a beautiful cave of stalactites and stalagmites. This will be a reproduction of almost an entire cavern recently discovered in the Copper Queen mine at Bisbee (Ar.). Here, a quarter of a mile below the surface, during the mining operations of blasting for copper, a spacious chamber was uncovered containing a series of terrace-like grottoes adorned with a wealth of magnificent and many colored stalactites and stalagmites. Dr. Douglas and the mining company placed the find at the disposal of the museum. Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, curator of geology and invertebrate paleontologist, with three assistants visited Bisbee, to collect and bring back the original material so as to form an exact reproduction of the Arizona cave. A half a hundred boxes containing the choicest formations from the walls, floors, ceilings, etc., were brought back. They weighed from one pound to nine hundred. The delicate task of setting up the pieces in the cave at the museum is being executed by William Peters, artist of the museum staff, who accompanied the expedition to Arizona.

A steel frame twelve feet high by eight feet wide forms the outside of the cave, which will be covered with limestone blocks taken from the mountain under which the cave was found. These wonderful formations of stalactites and stalagmites are made through the evaporation of percolating waters. The most striking feature of the reconstructed cave will be a stalagmite three feet in diameter and three and one-half feet high, of a beautiful green color, and weighing about 900 pounds. This stalagmite is remarkable on account of the radiating clusters of pointed calcite crystals thickly set all over it, but diminishing in size from the bottom of the column upward. —Scientific American.

MARVELOUS GROWTH OF BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE

NO one can read without a thrill of pride and wonder the amazing story of the development of British shipping as told in a wonderful London Times Shipping Supplement—the contents of which take two and a half columns of The Times to summarize.

And the pride need not be due to an inflated nationalism, but to admiration of what man has achieved with his hands and brain—the progress he has made in industry and in the control of the sea.

One chapter of The Times begins with the days of Bede, and traces the development of the mercantile marine down to the present time. But the progress made during the past hundred years is held to be as great as all that had occurred before, for the advance from the first ship in which the Phoenicians traded to the British Isles to the last sailing ship which held its own against steam and steel is not greater than that of Bell's tiny "Comet" of 1812 to the 50,000 ton liners now building at home and abroad.

BRITISH SHIPPING SUPREMACY

"While during the past quarter of a century the net increase in the combined fleets of the six leading maritime nations has amounted to seven and a half million tons, the net increase in the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom has been over eight and three-quarter million tons, and the value of the foreign trade of the country has been doubled. During the period the efficiency of the British tonnage has enormously improved, yet, taking into account the vast amount of tonnage now building, the conclusion is reached that, so far, the supply does not exceed the demand."

"The present tonnage exceeds by over 50 per cent that of the next six leading maritime nations combined. We know something of the determination with which Germany has of late years set herself to build up a great commercial fleet, of the energy and enterprise of Japan, and of the wonderful progress made by certain other nations. Yet the British tonnage is more than four times that of Germany, more than nine times that of France, and more than fourteen times that of Japan, and to the shipping of these three countries may be added that of Norway, which exceeds that of France, and Italy and Holland, and the aggregate of the six, less than thirteen million tons, is but two-thirds that of Britain."

SUPERIOR IN EFFICIENCY

"There is good reason, moreover, for believing that in character and efficiency our superiority is considerably greater than in mere tonnage. At a time when so much is being said of the inroads which other countries are making on British commercial supremacy—when from so many quarters we are being told that, as a nation, we cannot stand the pace of modern competition—it is worth while pausing for a moment to consider these figures," says The Times.

"Commercially, our merchant shipping is of the first importance to us. But, beyond that, it has another vital function to perform, in keeping us in touch with all parts of the scattered Empire, and in carrying the food-stuffs necessary to the life of the British Isles."

VISIONS OF THE SHIP

"It must be a sluggish imagination which is not quickened by a vessel unloading; the ordered tumult, the ropes and the swarthy faces, the strange crates and frails and cases, and the pungent sea smell and ship smell of brine and tar and oil, and cargo redolent of the musky tropics. What visions does it not call up of heaving blue seas flecked with floating islands of sargasso weed and flying fish scuttering over the heaving water—of long curved beaches where cocoanut palms lean out over the very margin of the sea—of harbors faced by white walled towns where queer craft, kyaks, catamarans, sampans and what not—crowd around the new arrival, and stripped bronze bodies glisten in the sun as they stand erect upon the thwarts or dive to roll as much at ease as dolphins, in the sea; visions, too, of tropical nights when the sky is spangled in indigo and the black water breaks from the ship's sides in ripples of fire and phosphorescent spray; visions of grey northern misty and white breakers along leagues of rocky coast. They are visions that do business in great waters, these shall see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the great deep. Sailing ship or battered steam cargo boat with rusty plates, it does not matter; it is not the ship itself, but the significance of it, the things it sees and does, the wild wide roads it travels in its voyaging from shore to shore bearing not the products only, but the speech and thought and civilization of one continent to another."

REVIEW OF SHIPS OF HISTORY

"One can pass, as it were, in review the ships of the sea-going peoples since history began; the ships of Tyre and Sidon, laden with Eastern stuffs and species, peacocks, apes, and ivory and gold; the fleets of Themistocles and Hanno the Carthaginian; the triremes of Rome, with Cleopatra's barge, and the ships that

fought at Actium; the lean war boats of the Vikings; the carracks of the 'proud Portingales,' who pushed their way so gallantly, and at such cost of noble lives, around the coast of Africa; Columbus and his caravels; the yachts (like Hudson's 'Half-Moon') and 'fly-boats' of the Dutch; our own brave adventurers;

"When as we traded orpiment
Among the savages—"

the 'little Frigate' wherein Sir Humphrey Gilbert met his death, and the ships of Raleigh and Drake and Grenville and Rodney; Chinese junks and Marco Polo's 'great ships' of Manzi; the princely argosies of Mediterranean cities and the State barges in which the Doges 'used to wend the sea with rings'; tall Spanish galleons, and our own three-deckers; the stricken Armada and the battleships of Trafalgar and the Nile; the 'Mayflower,' the 'Bonhomme Richard' of Paul Jones, the 'Monitor' and 'Merrimack,' and the American clippers; Barbary corsairs and Algerine pirates; and slave-trading dhows; the Russian and Japanese ships at Tsushima, and all the splendid history of both the navy and the merchant marine of Great Britain. The mere random enumeration of the names calls up visions of the romance of all the world; yet it may well be that, to a later generation, the shipping of no age will seem to have been more freighted with romance than our own fleets of today."

COLUMBUS AND HIS FIFTY TONS

"No age, happily, can foresee the achievements of a later generation, for if Columbus and Hudson and Cabot could have known the great liners of the twentieth century how is it conceivable that they would have dared to tempt the perils of unknown seas in open caravels of some 50 tons, like the 'Pinta' and 'Nina' of Columbus, or such a cockleshell as Hudson's 'Hopewell,' under the keel of which we read, 'a whale came and made her heel, but by God's mercy we had no harm?' The truth is that to the men of their day these were noble crafts, 'good ships' and 'stout ships,' the last word, as it were, in naval architecture, such as any man might be proud to go to sea in."

BEAUTY OF MODERN SHIPS

But the writer of this picturesque leading article does not believe that any "wonder of other days was comparable in beauty and significance to the wonder that would be revealed to one of the old sea-worthies could he see the stately ships that now go up and down our channel, the crowded wharves and docks, and the ceaseless weaving of the great shuttles that play across the warp of all the seas. Noble thought it was in the imagination which conceived and the courage which grasped it, what was the trade of Carthage or Venice to the trade of London or Hamburg or Liverpool today?"

"No fleet that went to plant an Hellenic colony, no 'Mayflower' was freighted with so rich a cargo of human hopes and fears, such high ambitions, as is borne by almost any emigrant ship today, which puts out for Canada or Australia. Nothing in the world has compared in majesty with the sea borne commerce of today which is as the tree in full leaf and fruit compared to the sapling of the bursting seed; and, as the seeds of the tree are scattered on the wind, so on every ship that goes are shed the seeds of Empire and civilization to the corners of the world."

TROUBLE WITH CORRUPTION

"The trouble about political corruption is that it is never open and straightforward," said Frank J. Rice, the reform mayor of New Haven.

"Political corruption is circuitous, indefinite; you can never put your finger on it."

"No, sir; I never sold my vote to nobody," a man once said to me.

"But, George," said I, "I saw the rival candidate give you \$5 only two days before the election."

"Yes," said George. "I don't deny that. He didn't give me \$5 for my vote, though. He just gave it to me for nothin'; and when a man comes along and gives you \$5 for nothin', why it's no more than common decency to vote for him for nothin' in return."

THE TRAMP'S GOLF BALL

"The trusts are doing away with competition, and when competition, with the ill-feeling vanishes, the world will be a better place."

The speaker was William Dean Howells. He continued:

"But the trusts deserve no credit for working towards this good, for the trusts' motive is evil. The trusts, indeed, treat the public as the tramp treated the golfer."

"My good man," said the golfer, in unassuming tones, "have you seen a golf ball herabout? I shall have to give up my day's game and return to town."

"The tramp, a villainous looking fellow, answered:

"No, boss, I ain't seen no golf ball. I've got one in my pocket that I brought home what I don't mind sellin' you for a couple of dollars."

What the THEATRES Offer



Lewis Waller in *A Marriage of Convenience* Victoria Theatre, Feb. 20, 21, and 22

"BROADWAY JONES"

"Broadway Jones," which comes to the Victoria Theatre on February 17, is the latest play from the pen of Mr. Geo. M. Cohan. The story deals with "Broadway" Jones, a young man about town, who squanders a fortune in an endeavor to "do" Broadway, and suddenly finds himself penniless and heavily in debt. He engages himself to a rich old widow in his desperate attempt to recoup his fortune, and, despite the protestations of his friends, he plans to carry out his agreement with the widow. At the psychological moment a wealthy uncle dies, leaving him a chewing gum factory in Jonesville, Connecticut. "Broadway" Jones' first thought is to dispose of his inheritance to the highest bidder, but through the influence of the only girl he retains his factory, and becomes a highly respected citizen.

GENEE, GENIUS IN MOTION

"La Camargo," the new ballet by Wilhelm, which Mile. Adeline Genée will present in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening, February 18, was one of the sensations in London during the Spring of 1912.

The story of "La Camargo" has a moral to it, and that despite the fact that the scene is laid in the corrupt time of Louis Quinze at the Palace in Versailles. The leading dancer at the court, a woman of great cleverness and goodness, succeeded by her witchery in having his majesty free the friend of her childhood days who had struck an officer in the army because he had dared to insult Camargo. The ballet is presented with the complete stage settings and the costumes worn by Mile. Adeline are marvels of dainty beauty and workmanship. All of her dresses recall masterpieces by eighteenth century painters.

Genée's magic in this new production will help most men and women to forget mundane matters and think only of what is beautiful. The dancer's fairy steps and her wondrous pantomime were never revealed to loftier purpose. The London critics all declared that Genée remains the dancer of this age, the greatest of them all.

"GIRL FROM TOKIO"

A rollicking mirth-producing farce entitled "The Girl From Tokio" will be the attraction at the Victoria Theatre on February 19. To those who attend the theatre for the sole purpose of being amused and forget the cares of life, this offering will appeal strongly, as it is just a merry mixture of laugh-making complications, and humorous situations. A very

competent company of fun producers will be seen in the various roles.

MR. LEWIS WALLER'S VISIT

For his initial bow to the theatre-goers of this city, Mr. Lewis Waller, the distinguished English actor, will make his first appearance at the Victoria Theatre February 20, 21 and 22, in a comedy made famous by him at his own theatre in London, "A Marriage of Convenience," which was written by Alexander Dumas and in 1903 adapted to the English stage by Mr. Sydney Grundy.

For an introductory production it is possible that Mr. Waller could not have made a better selection, since the role of the Comte de Candale in this piece shows him at his best as an interpreter of French romantic comedy. The piece was done in the States by Mr. John Drew to an extraordinarily large business, but it has never been seen in Canada. Because of its extremely amusing plot, its brilliant lines and happy atmosphere it should prove an attraction for the Victoria Theatre to be strongly recommended to those who go to the theatre to be amused.

The play relates to the vicissitudes of a young French couple whose parents not only wish the two families linked on account of the social power on either side, but perhaps more for mercenary reasons, and marry them off to each other without the least consideration for the wishes of either. The couple find on the first day that their hearts are placed elsewhere, but, during the short space that follows, discover that they have both been mistaken, and that, after all, their parents were entirely right in bringing them together.

For the interpretation of the different roles Mr. Waller has brought to this country a number of the members of his own English company, which include: Miss Madge Titheradge, London's most prominent leading woman; Mr. Maxwell Ryder, Miss Annie Hughes, Mr. Charles Dodsworth, Mr. Reginald Dane, Mr. George Allison and several others.

SLEZAK COMING

Victoria's lovers of music are peculiarly and exceptionally honored in the engagement which has just been concluded for a concert appearance here on the evening of Tuesday, the 25th instant, by the eminent Bohemian tenor, Leo Slezak—a singer, who, in the opinion of very many authoritative critics, is entitled to take rank as "the dramatic tenor of the century." Coming first to America the season before last under a loan engagement from the management of the Royal Vienna Opera, he speedily established himself as a

Genée and
Volinia
Victoria Theatre
February 18th



Irene Shannon with
Eddie Borden
Empress Theatre



Bessie La Count
at the Empress this week

a youthful solo pianiste of whom the papers speak in terms of cordial appreciation.

Slezak is a Bohemian, having been born in Mahrish-Schouberg, Moravia, in 1877. At twelve years of age he was found in the opera chorus, and a fine baritone of the company. Ferdinand Robinson, recognizing the immense possibilities of his voice, was his first teacher, instructing him gratuitously for a period of three years. On his seventeenth birthday, Slezak made his debut at Brunn, as "Lohengrin," being beyond question the youngest artist ever to essay this difficult Wagnerian part. Shortly thereafter he was commanded by the Emperor to appear in the first tenor roles at the Berlin Royal Opera, and in 1900 he went from the German capital to Vienna, where his first appearance was made in "William Tell."

"THE ROSE MAID"

"The Rose Maid," Worba and Luescher's latest operatic success, which broke all records for large audiences at the Globe Theatre, New York City, is described as an immense spectacle, as well as a romantic light opera of the modern school.

One of the most heartily applauded scenes of this Viennese work is the brilliant review of the cavalry of all nations in the second act. Unmounted horsemen and horsewomen of the various countries appear in native costumes, and perform a lively drill to a tuneful gallop that is one of the opera's whistling hits.

Worba and Luescher will send "The Rose Maid" to this city on February 27 and 28, while it is still at the height of its popularity, and while the tuneful music is still fresh.

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

For the present week at the home of vaudeville in Victoria Manager Wisner has five of the best acts to be secured, and all of these have proved popular wherever they have appeared on the S. & C. circuit.

Bud Snyder, the incomparable cycling phenomenon, is making his return appearance at the Empress during the week. On his former visit he held Empress patrons breathless with his daring tricks on the bicycle. He has just completed a six months' engagement at the London Hippodrome, and is back for a tour of the S. & C. circuit. His latest and most daring feat is a triple somersault from a high pedestal to a bicycle.

The "grand old man" of baseball, Cap. Anson, one of the best known baseball figures, will be a feature of the bill. Cap. Anson, who was for a number of years the captain-manager of the Chicago White Stockings, later called the Cubs, succeeded in retaining the world's pennant for six consecutive years. He will be heard on matters of baseball and reminiscences of his notable career as a baseball player.

In impersonations and character songs, Miss Bessie La Count is said to be in a class by herself. She will be one of the attractions during the week, introducing a new idea in a singing novelty. She has a magnetic personality and a good voice.

Eddie Borden and Irene Shannon will offer one of the sprightliest bits of vaudeville entertainment. Miss Shannon, chic and lovely, wearing some exquisite gowns, and Mr. Borden, swagger and up-to-the-minute, use their new vehicle effectively in presenting some bright patter, interspersed with graceful dancing and excellent singing.

Jack Ark will present an interesting novelty. Mr. Ark is one of the most expert diabolo manipulators in the world. This will mark his initial appearance in America, coming over the Sullivan & Considine circuit direct from the Oxford Theatre, London.

The Empresscope will show several of the latest film releases.

THE PRINCESS THEATRE

"Piney Ridge," a southern comedy drama, will be the attraction this week. It is a picturesque story, full of Southern scenes and incidents. The plot deals with a young man, who has been brought up by a colored nurse. He has no living relatives, but has always believed that his parents were white people. He falls in love with a beautiful girl, but all his hopes of a happy marriage are destroyed by the information conveyed to him through his nurse that he is in reality a white man. At first he is in despair, and becomes rather reckless, but later accepts what he considers the inevitable, and recovers his own manly character, and in trying to help a poor, friendless girl, finds the proofs that he is in reality a white man.

"Tiney Ridge" has shown a number of plays. It is full of action, although not wanting in sentiment. It has two parts, and is a very interesting story, and is a very good play.

A PAGE of INTEREST to WOMEN

ON HEROISM

Without the least wish to belittle or decry the "deeds of derring do" which are examples of heroism, as generally understood, it has always seemed to me that there are very many other and more difficult forms of heroism.

For in the really heroic deeds, as the world counts them, there is always the thrill of excitement, the "now or never" element.

The soldier, sailor, fireman, boy scout, or whoever the hero may be, is, in a sense, "out of himself"—superman for the moment.

For instance, what woman bold (almost heroic!) enough to ask a V. C. how the gaining of his priceless decoration came about has not received some such reply as, "Oh! I don't know; it seemed the only thing to do," or "Well! I couldn't have done anything else at the moment," or again, "It was all such a rush I hardly know!"

But think of the "mute inglorious" heroism—as far as worldly opinion goes—of the doctor or nurse who volunteers to suck the poison from a diphtheritic throat (and so risk their lives)!

Here is no case of saving a comrade, or the credit of the ship, or the honor of the regiment—simply a terrible risk, undertaken calmly, and in cold blood, for a perfect stranger.

But even that splendid heroism was not what was in my mind when I started to write this article, for my theme was that of abiding yet unacknowledged heroism.

Think you there is no heroism in the life thousands of women are leading—silently, uncomplainingly—with drunken, cruel or unfaithful husbands?

Think, too, of a husband, enduring a veritable hell upon earth of shuddering repulsion at a "drugging" wife—yet outwardly brave, calm and silent!

Which of us, again, cannot recall a hero or heroine who, maybe at an age when life seemed to have much success and joy yet in store, is laid aside as a helpless and hopeless invalid?

Yet in many such cases these folks become the most cheery and contented members of their families.

Of such are the spiritually rather than bodily heroic saints in the making—beings who, be they old or young, rich or poor, should be the objects not only of admiration, but of veneration.

And—curiously enough—even as I write I have come across a cutting which was sent me, of even yet another form of heroism.

Yea! and one to which we may all attain if we only live long enough, and of which there are already many examples.

It is headed, "The Heroism of Age," and runs as follows:

"We talk much of the courage of those who do not shriek or howl when for an hour or two they face the approach of death in shipwreck or other unexpected calamity. Do we realize that every aging man or woman is watching the daily approach of death month after month, yet keeps a smiling face, and sows crops for next season and plants trees and prepares dwellings for the next generation?"

"For though the young know that they may die at any moment, the old understand that they cannot live much longer, and that it must be their last days which are flying past them with such incredible rapidity.

"Thus—even without any sensational occurrence—to each life comes the heroic opportunity."—By Isabella Fyvie Mayo, in "The Open Road."

Truly a beautiful and consoling thought, for who would not be a hero or a heroine?

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

My Best Friend—Despite the introduction of the panner dress and the flowing draperies which are being applauded just now upon the score of femininity and grace, the Parisienne is determined not to let the tight skirt go.

She likes its comfort in wear, she likes its trim and essentially youthful appearance, and have it she will.

She is not asking for it in its exaggeratedly tight and dangerous form, but that she will not wear a walking skirt which measures more than two yards at the hem she is resolved.

So the costumiers are falling in with her whim, and it goes without saying she is to have her way.

Women are really very reasonable beings, and while they want and will have the skirt of curtailed measurements for their tailor-made dresses, they are quite willing to accept draped and flowing robes for the visiting toilette and for evening wear.

After all, is there any frock more suitable for quick getting about expeditions, for sport, traveling and walking, than the one which does not impede progress, but renders it easy to achieve?

Very smartly, and with subtle skill, the designers are producing light-weight cloth, and the new silk covert coating jacket suite, with just a suspicion only of drapery. The skirt has a slit or notched seam at one side into which "pick-up" folds of the material are lightly draped, or there is a square of gauging in the centre of the skirt about an inch and a half below the waist, which gives plenty of "spring" to the material, and a suggestion of skirt ampli-

tude without any of its incommensurate essentials. The coats also suggest, but do not insist upon, greater width. Yes, it is of the fairly tight skirt still that women are talking about and of their determination to cling to it.

They are also talking of the remarkable and not unmerited triumph of the Girondin hat. It is in Paris a rival of the "bowler" model, and, as it is a more becoming one to the majority of faces and has a more romantic history, it is not surprising that the beauty-loving daughters of France applaud it.

The Girondists of the first revolution were the moderate Republicans amongst the politicians called after the Department of Gironde, which chose for the Legislative Assembly five men distinguished for their oratory, who formed the party called the Gironde.

In old pictures one knows the hat they wore, which the stage presents to us now from time to time. The feminine edition is just like the masculine one, save that it is swathed with a silken sash-band and is trimmed with an up-standing feather or an aigrette of flowers placed in the front. It is made of straw in two shades of one color, and in black and white, the magpie contrast which is again an absolute rage in Paris.

Caprices which the new trousseau lingerie sets display, reveal the fact that the present-day bride is taking much more interest in lawn as white as driven snow than her predecessors of twelve months ago. This signifies that the toilettes of the present season require less moderation in underwear, though it does not indicate that an undue amount of material is used in making the filmy garments.

Many of the pretty ideas which have been applied to dresses and found favor for their adornment are used in the new lingerie designs.

A prominent notion is the one-sided effect which has been a fashion for several months and has given no signs of abating interest.

A cambric nightgown has a drapery of lace about the shoulders which forms a sleeve for one arm and upon the other an epaulet falling over a puff of cambric. In another case a fichu is indicated made of fine lace lawn into a ribbon rosette, and the little sleeves are finished with long ruffles of lace falling from the elbows to the wrists.

The Empire models are beautified by cascades of lace down the front and a scanty lace flounce at the hem. One fancifully pretty design has a heart-shaped insertion of lace upon the left side tied with ribbons, for though ribbons are not used with the lavish extravagance of former years they are still to be seen. The flat pump or shoe bow is used as a finish upon sleeves and the high-waist line Empire robe insertions.

The most beautiful laces are seen, and a special point is made of very pretty patterns such as the rose and lily design, the torch and the ribbon. Delicacy of design gives place to lavishness, and all the embroidery and witchery is, as a matter of course, executed by hand.

All of which sounds very nice, don't you think?

I saw it stated the other day that smart women are not wearing so much hair of the sort they do not grow on their own heads. But aren't they? I don't know that there ever was a time when the average woman was wearing more bunches of curls, which take on and off, and switches of a like nature. Certainly in France, I am told by one who is an expert on such matters, that during the last seventeen years the importation of hair has gone up by leaps and bounds. In 1894 some 150,000-lb. weight of hair was imported. In 1899 the imports had more than doubled, and last year France was importing over a million pounds weight of hair, mainly from China and Japan.

It is true that not all of this is for home consumption; a fourth is re-exported. Still, the figures are formidable. What does it mean? Is the Frenchwoman losing her crown of glory? Nothing so serious as that. The milliners, with the immense hats they create, are responsible. One might almost suspect them of collusion with the hair importers, for their pyramidal confections require to be propped and bolstered with curls innumerable, if they are to keep their equilibrium.

And so there you are, and now you know exactly and precisely how, why, and wherefore we wear so much hair which is not our own. What is not nice to think of is—and especially is this so of the Chinese and Japanese hair—that much of it is cut from the heads of dead women, which is a very gruesome thought indeed, don't you think?

I am, ever yours, M.

THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF QUEEN MARY

Those who only see Queen Mary upon State occasions, or when she is taking part in some public function, have little or no opportunity to form an approximate opinion as to her true character and disposition.

In order to do this, it is necessary, if not actually to serve in her household, at least to be brought into intimate touch with her.

Her disposition may be summed up as lovable to a degree, and it is perhaps a great testimony to her amiability that those who are daily brought into touch with her and who see her daily are those whose admiration is



A CHINCHILLA WRAP

A circular-cut wrap which is suited to either day or evening wear is depicted above; it is richly trimmed with chinchilla.

greatest for her, and they are surely able best to judge.

Queen Mary, it may be said at once, and emphatically, never had the least ambition to become the Consort of a reigning monarch.

She would have much preferred it, had Providence so willed it, that she should have been the wife of a simple naval officer or country squire.

The pomp and state of a Court had never the least attraction for her, and she is never so happy as when she can quit Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle for a time, and devote herself to her children.

It was with considerable reluctance that Her Majesty had to give up her placid and happy life at Marlborough House, Frogmore, and—above all—York Cottage, to assume the dignity and responsibility of a Queen-Consort.

It has been truly said that Her Majesty's children represent her world, and she is never so happy as when she has the whole of her family round her.

When they were quite babies it was her greatest delight to slip away to the Royal Nurseries for a morning, and there assume an overall of some plain material and assist in bathing and dressing them.

She likewise took the greatest pleasure in making many of their garments with her own hands.

When they are at home for their holidays the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert and Prince Henry invariably breakfast with their mother, while Princess Mary is her constant companion at this meal.

Her Majesty believes in being a friend as well as a parent to her children.

She discusses with considerable animation the various subjects which interest them, and, as far as possible, assists them to arrange their day's programme.

She at the same time is a very strict disciplinarian, and when the occasion arises the young princes are made to feel the weight of her displeasure.

Her Majesty has always made it her duty to supervise, in person, the education of her family, and even today she follows the course of the Prince of Wales's studies at Oxford very closely.

She writes regularly to her four sons who are away from home every week, and exacts from them lengthy letters in return, explaining particularly the progress they are making and the subjects which most appeal to them.

Next in importance to her children in Her Majesty's life comes her home. There is nothing too small or trivial in the management of her household to engage her attention.

When she goes shopping, for instance, she insists upon knowing the price of every article

she purchases, and on having the bills sent home with the parcels.

These she checks personally, and it is not until they have been initialed by the Queen that her Private Secretary or Treasurer is permitted to draw cheques in payment.

Very often, indeed, Her Majesty prefers to pay cash when she makes the purchase.

The household of Her Majesty, as organized at the present time, is perhaps the most modest in proportion to that of any Queen-Consort in Europe.

When it became necessary for her to rearrange this upon the succession of the King, she absolutely refused to appoint a host of officials or servants for whom she would have little or no use.

And she prefers to attend in person to matters which in previous reigns have been left to those in attendance upon the Queen of these realms.

Her Majesty has lately had under consideration the question of dispensing with her Maids of Honor, but it is understood that the question has been allowed to remain in abeyance for the present.

The late Duchess of Teck brought up her much-loved daughter in an extremely practical fashion, and Her Majesty had a very thorough training in every department of housekeeping.

Evidence of the value of this training is experienced daily.

The Queen is particularly interested in cooking, and when Princess of Wales and staying at York Cottage or Abergeldie Castle, she would often prepare cakes and other dainties for tea.

When engaged in this task she would take her little daughter with her that she might receive initiation into the mysteries of the kitchen.

It is perhaps a matter of common knowledge that the Queen cares little or nothing for outdoor sports of any description, while practically her only indoor recreation, besides frequent visits to the London theatres, is needlework.

Her Majesty possesses a distinctly charitable character, and is happiest when engaged in some good work or another.

During some part of every day her needle is busy making warm and useful garments for the poor, and she completes hundreds of these in the course of a year.

It has been truly said of Queen Mary that she never permits her fingers to be idle for a moment.

Even when she is staying at the country house of a friend, a substantially filled workbasket accompanies her, and as soon as the company adjourns to the drawing room in an evening, after dinner, this is brought in by her Lady-in-Waiting, and Her Majesty works steadily on while she takes an active part in the conversation.

From whatever point of view Her Majesty is contemplated, she is one of the most truly domesticated women in the United Kingdom.

She is a striking example to the feminine portion of her subjects.

COOKERY HINTS

HINTS FOR MAKING STOCK

Excellent and economical stock may be made with the bones and trimmings of meat and poultry. If, however, a good shin bone (cut into small pieces by the butcher) is bought weekly and placed in the stockpot and allowed to boil until all goodness is extracted, there will always be a basis for making good soups, sauces or purees. As long as there is any scum rising from the bones, it must be skimmed. To this may be added the bones from beef, mutton, or poultry, and any remnants that are to be found in the larder. All vegetables, cereals, herbs, spices, or flavorings must be omitted from the stockpot, as it will keep longer if boiled alone, with the exception of the necessary quantity of salt. The liquor required for the next day's soup should be drawn off, free from sediment, into a large earthenware basin, and when cold all fat removed. The present cold weather will make most housekeepers recognize the importance of the soup pot in the daily menu.

THICK OX-TAIL SOUP

This soup makes an excellent luncheon on a cold day. Cut an ox-tail into pieces at each joint, wash well in cold water, and put in a stewpan with about two quarts of water, two onions, two carrots, two turnips, salt, pepper, two cloves, and some herbs tied in a muslin bag. Bring it to the boil and simmer for three hours. Take out the meat, strain, and stand until next day. Then skim off the fat, put into a stew pan 1 oz. of butter, stir smoothly into it 1 oz. flour, and gradually add the soup, stir until it boils, then put in the pieces of ox-tail, add a glass of sherry, and it will be ready to serve.

ARTICHOKE SOUP

Pare, wash and slice 2 lb. of Jerusalem artichokes, put them in a saucepan with 2 oz. of butter, one onion cut up, one bay-leaf, three cloves, and half a teaspoonful of crushed

spice. Stir this in the butter well for fifteen minutes, then add one pint of stock or water. Let it boil gently until the vegetables are quite soft, pulp them, adding one and a half pints more of stock or water and half a pint of boiling milk. Serve with fried dice of bread.

CHESTNUT SOUP

Slit ¼ lb. of chestnuts, boil them fast for ten minutes, and then skin them. Have ready one quart of good white stock, which has been well seasoned, put in an enameled saucepan, add the chestnuts, and simmer until tender. Rub all through a sieve, return to the saucepan, bring to the boil, and if a rich soup is required, stir in a gill of cream just before serving.

TURKEY SOUP

Take all the remains of a turkey, cut the bones as small as possible, and put them in a saucepan with a large onion and some celery and enough water to cover well. Season with salt, pepper, a blade of mace, and simmer gently for three hours. Strain, and let stand till the next day.

TURKEY SOUFFLE

Pound about 3 oz. of the white meat of a turkey as fine as possible, and mix with it half a pint of milk, three well-beaten eggs, pepper, salt, and a pinch of cayenne and mace. Put the whole into a well-buttered mould, tie it down with a cloth, and steam it for thirty minutes. It should be kept quite upright, and when turned out in the entree dish pour some clear, well-seasoned, brown gravy round. Button mushrooms can be added in mixing the turkey.

CURRIED TURKEY

Ingredients: 1 lb. of turkey, one dessert-spoonful of curry powder, half a lemon, one good-sized onion, one apple, 1 oz. of butter, one gill of milk. Mince the onion and apple, and fry them thoroughly in the butter, with curry powder, and fry again gently for five minutes. Put into a stewpan with one gill of milk, a pinch of sugar, pepper and salt, and simmer gently for one hour. Pass through a strainer, and put back into the stewpan. Cut up the turkey into good-sized dice, add to the sauce, and simmer gently for three-quarters of an hour. Squeeze the juice of half a lemon into the curry. Serve with well-boiled rice.

HASHED TURKEY WITH TOMATOES

For about 1 lb. of cold turkey take 1 oz. of butter, 1 oz. of flour, half a pint of stock of gravy, two tomatoes, and one small onion. Free the meat of the turkey from bones and cut it into neat slices. Peel, slice and chop the onion and fry to a light fawn in the butter. Next add the flour, fry a little, and moisten with stock or gravy. Stir till it boils, now add the tomatoes, peeled and cut into small slices. Season with salt and pepper, and simmer for about fifteen minutes. Put in the pieces of turkey, and cook slowly for another twenty minutes. This dish can be prepared in a casserole.

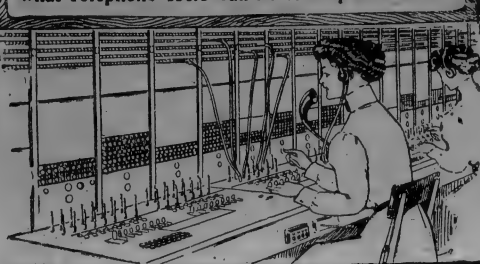
GALANTINE OF TURKEY

This is a good way of using up all the meat that is left on the carcass of a turkey. After carefully picking it, pass through a mincing-machine, and add some cooked ham, also any pieces of tongue, if at hand, flavor with a little salt, pepper and cayenne. Have ready two hard-boiled eggs, cut into slices, and line a mould or pie-dish with the eggs. Fill up with the meat, and cover with some stock in which half an ounce of gelatine has been allowed to boil for about an hour. Cover the mould with a plate, and bake for half an hour in a gentle oven. Let it stand till next day, turn out, and garnish prettily with parsley and beetroot cut into small cubes. This makes a nice breakfast or luncheon dish. If any liquor should be left over it will be set to a jelly, and should be chopped up finely and piled up on the top of the mould.

CHAT AND COMMENT

The artisan's taste in literature has been made the subject of an inquiry by one who wished to prove that when people read rubbish it is very often because they know only rubbish, not because they deliberately choose worthless books in preference to fine ones. The inquirer relates how he once lent two or three of Shakespeare's plays to a young artisan without any knowledge whether he could read them through. To his surprise, the young man came to him shortly afterwards wanting to know what plays he should read next. He had enjoyed those lent him so much that he wished to buy the rest. "I wish I had known years ago that Shakespeare's books were so good," he said. "I know now what I've been missing." Isn't that a lesson to purveyors to the public, whether of literature, music, or art? They say that the ordinary man likes trash, and he must have it. But experience teaches that very often he likes what he knows of nothing better, and it is necessary to give him a fine book once in a while to find that he will read it.

What Telephone Users Can Do to Help the Service



There are three parties to a telephone call—the person making the call, the Telephone Company and the person called. It is not sufficient that one or two of the above parties do their work properly. The co-operation of all three is necessary.

Telephone users may help the Telephone service by consulting the telephone directory before making calls, thus obviating the many errors due to calling numbers from memory.

By speaking directly into the transmitter in a clear, distinct voice.

By separating the figures of the telephone number when making a call, for example—1234, one-two-three-four.

By correcting the operator if she repeats the number called incorrectly.

By answering telephone calls promptly. If there is unusual delay in answering the telephone, the operator may report "They do not answer" to the party calling.

In telephone operating, the human element must be considered. The public is human; telephone operators are human. The hastily spoken word and its inflection conveys whatever impression each gets of the other. Under such conditions, courtesy both on the part of the operating force and the public is like oil to machinery—necessary to prevent friction.

British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA, B. C.

HARDY BAY

For
Chicken Farms, Fruit Farms, Dairy Farms,
Mixed Farms
On easy payments and on easy terms. See

The Western Farming & Colonization Co., Ltd.

Victoria Branch, 521 Sayward Block Phone 2983
General Offices, 14 Winch Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

"A TRIUMPH" IN TEA QUALITY

"SALADA"

PURE, CLEANLY PREPARED AND DELICIOUS IN
BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN Free Samples mailed on enquiry.
Address: "SALADA," Toronto.

To Protect the Beauty
That is Yours

and to enhance it, if that be possible, is a duty none the less binding because it has been made so agreeable. That duty centres in Beauty's chief expression, the skin.

With intelligent care and the regular use of such perfect preparations as Na-Druc-Ruby Rose Cold Cream and Witch Hazel Cream, you can preserve its bloom in spite of exposure to raw, cold winds, over-heated, steamy kitchens, or ill-ventilated rooms.

NA-DRU-CO
Ruby Rose Cold Cream

does much more than keep the outer skin soft and supple—it feeds the underlying tissues, fills out the tiny hollows, prevents wrinkles, and gives a fresh and wholesome charm. With its subtle odor of fresh roses, and the soothing sensation which it imparts, Ruby Rose Cold Cream is a toilet gem.

In opal glass jars, 25c. at your druggist's.

NA-DRU-CO
Witch Hazel Cream

is a refined and altogether delightful preparation of Nature's own cooling, healing specific, Witch Hazel. Under its soothing influence roughness, chaps, sore lips, sunburn, windburn or irritation after shaving vanish like magic. Used freely after washing it keeps the hands and face soft and comfortable.

25c. a bottle, at your Druggist's.
Always look for the Na-Druc-Trade Mark when you buy.

National Drug and Chemical Co.
of Canada, Limited. 183

BELFAST RESEMBLED
POWDER MAGAZINE

Orange Violence Drives Many
From Shipyards Who Cast
Their Lot in Canada—Incendiary
Speeches Blamed.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—A great number of the Roman Catholics who were driven out of the Belfast shipyards by Orange violence, some months ago, and thus deprived of their employment, have since emigrated to Canada.

This statement was made in court here a few days ago at the resumed hearing of a libel action brought against the Belfast "Evening Telegraph" by three residents, on the ground that the newspaper had reflected on them as officials connected with a relief fund got up to relieve the distress which resulted from the intimidation.

Mr. J. J. McDonnell, a Belfast architect, one of the plaintiffs, said the attacks in the shipyards were the outcome of incendiary speeches delivered by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. E. H. Smith, and others. The relief fund was unconnected with politics. Cross-examined, the witness said it was true that an offer was made by the committee to supply Mr. Devlin with material for a debate in the House of Commons. They had also suggested that "The Daily Chronicle" and other Liberal newspapers should send special representatives to Belfast to report the facts, as they could not get the Conservative papers to do it.

Rev. Father Convery, parish priest of St. Paul's, Belfast, in which large numbers of Catholic workmen reside, said the fund was honestly distributed to honest people who bona-fide could not get back to work, and politics and religion were kept out of it.

Mr. McSwiney—What was the state of Belfast? Belfast was like a powder magazine from February 14, when the Home Rule Bill was introduced. There was enrollment of recruits and drilling operations, almost every evening bodies of men marching six deep in military style. The movements had a wonderful effect upon the ignorant and the working men, disturbing men's minds and giving them to understand that there was going to be real war.

John Flannigan, formerly a soldier in the British army, who had served through the Boer War, and a Protestant Home Ruler, said that since 1912, he had been employed at Messrs. Workman & Clarke's, Belfast. In the early part of 1912, he said, men at that yard were daily drilled like soldiers, forming in fours and marching in squares.

Were you asked as an old soldier to drill them?—I was, and I refused; but there were men who acted as drill instructors.

Witness went on to describe how eventually he was driven from the yard. He was beaten with an iron bar, and got 60 kicks in the stomach. He had been in hospital for months.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
ENTERS A NEW ERA

Have Voting Power and Are Eligible
to Upper House in Proceedings at
Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8.—Although defeat must be conceded in this country, woman suffrage has entered a new era. The Government, which is a coalition of Liberals and of the Liberal-Socialist party, itself introduced a Women's Emancipation Bill which was carried through the Lower House by a majority of 24; the measure, however, was rejected by the Upper House by 26 votes, the entire strength of the Conservative party being against it. The Upper House is elected by the members of the five chief municipal bodies and by 25 Landstings or county councils. Women have not only voting power, but are eligible to the former of these bodies, while for the Landstings they possess only an electoral qualification. In this slight power which they possess to influence the composition of the Upper House lies their chief hope of success. The year 1913 will see the closing session of this Parliament, and in that which follows a new Bill will probably be introduced. The interval will be spent in propaganda work. The adoption of women suffrage by the Conservatives in the neighboring Scandinavian countries is not likely to be without its effect upon that party in Sweden.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD
HONORED WITH CROSS

Decoration of Legion of Honor Bestowed
Upon Her For Service of Those
Needing Care

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Baroness James de Rothschild has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. It is superfluous for those who know her work to say that the honor is merited. She has spent her whole days in the service of those whom life has, in mind or body, bruised or broken. At Chantilly, at Gouvieux, at Bigny, at Berck-sur-Mer, her name and her deeds are a household word. The sanatorium at Bigny was largely the result of her generous inspiration, and many children whom an enfeebled constitution and the air of cities had robbed of their strength owe their restitution to health to the bounty which enabled them to spend the winter months by the sea. The hospital at Berck-sur-Mer, indeed, was and is, one of Baroness James de Rothschild's special cares. Another institution in whose fortune she takes a particular interest is the Nurses' Training College, in the Rue Vercingetorix, of which she has been the main support. There are only one or two of the public channels through which Baroness James de Rothschild's purse has overflowed. Besides, there are numberless cases where, without anyone being aware, she has brought succor where it was needed.



FRY'S Cocoa—A Gracious Stimulant

Not only is FRY'S a rich and delicious food beverage, but it possesses to the full that mysterious, elusive but very desirable "spirit of cocoa" which scientists call "theobromine," a quickener of the brain and nervous force, with no unpleasant after-effects. Exquisite in aroma, of sure purity, easy of digestion—FRY'S is the result of nearly two centuries' experience in high-grade cocoa making.

Remember "Nothing Will Do But FRY'S"—All Particular Grocers Sell It

Trade Supplied by J. S. FRY & SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Victoria

HOTEL
STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square
European Plan \$1.50 a day up
American Plan \$3.00 a day up

New steel and brick structure. Every comfort and convenience. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Electric omnibus meets all trains and steamers.

HOTEL STEWART

Hotel Perry

STOP AT HOTEL PERRY in Seattle. The appointments make it the accepted place for the best people.

Located on Madison St. at Boren Ave., Hotel Perry is within walking distance of all the theatres, retail shops, banks and business district. Rooms, with Bath, \$2.00 and up. R. H. BROWN, MANAGER SEATTLE, WASH.

Irresistible

Is the invigorating building-up effect of HALL'S BEEF AND IRON WINE. A splendid tonic and effective Blood Purifier. Only \$1.00 per bottle.

At HALL'S

The Central Drug Store
Phone 201, 702 Yates St.

Prepare for the
Rainy Days

And protect yourself from colds by having your boots and shoes fitted with substantial

Soles and Heels

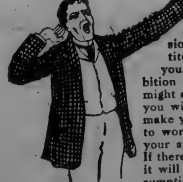
That will resist the worst weather that we get. Good uppers deserve to have good soles; it pays to have the best, no matter what the cost may be, but in this case the cost is slight.

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION because I employ skillful men and use nothing but the best of leather. If in a hurry, that's just the time when I can please you the best.

F. WEST

ELECTRIC SHOE SHOP
646 Fort Street

Do You Feel This Way?



Do you feel all tired out? Do you sometimes think you just can't work away at your profession or trade any longer? Do you have a poor appetite, and lay awake at night unable to sleep? Are your nerves all gone, and your stomach too? Has ambition to forge ahead in the world left you? If so, you might as well put a stop to your misery. You can do it if you will. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will make you a different individual. It will set your lazy liver to work. It will set things right in your stomach, and your appetite will come back. It will purify your blood. If there is any tendency in your family toward consumption, it will keep that dread destroyer away. Even after consumption has almost gained a foothold in the form of a lingering cough, bronchitis, or bleeding at the lungs, it will bring about a cure in 98 per cent. of all cases. It is a remedy originally prepared by Doctor R. V. Pierce. Medical advice is given free to all who wish to write for same. Great success has come from a wide experience and varied practice. Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good." Dr. Pierce's medicines are of known composition. Their every ingredient printed on their wrappers. Made from roots without alcohol. Contain no habit-forming drugs. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

\$150.00

COUNT THE DOTS

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN "ARROW" AND MANY OTHER PRIZES ARE THE SIMPLE CONDITIONS OF THE OFFER.

This is a chance for direct payment to you. PRIZES with little effort. "ARROW" has many a prize. That you count the dots in "ARROW" and many other prizes are the simple conditions of the offer. We will give you a prize if you count the dots in "ARROW" and many other prizes are the simple conditions of the offer.

BOVRIL



Get more before the bottle is empty.
You need it every day. It gives a most
appetizing flavor to soups and stews, and
greatly increases their nutritive value.

LOTS FOR SALE

Arnold Street—50x120\$1,750
Burdick Avenue—Two lots, 50x120 each.....\$1,500
One-quarter cash.
Burns Street, Corner Byron—50x125\$1,850
Chapman Street—82.5x135 to lane\$3,750
Hampshire Road South—50x112\$1,400
Olive Street—Three lots, 47x120, each\$2,500
Fairfield Road—106x135\$5,000
Tolmie Avenue—Two lots, 50x142, each.....\$600
One-quarter cash.

HOUSES

Deal Street—6 rooms\$6,500
Fairfield Road—7 rooms\$5,750
Olive Street—6 rooms\$6,000
Wellington Avenue—8 rooms\$6,800

All of the above houses are new, modern and attractive.
Have paneled walls, beamed ceilings, fireplaces, built-in book-
cases, buffets, etc., and may be had on very reasonable terms.

Benson & Winslow

Phone 2151

1202 Douglas Street

PALESTINE IN VICTORIA

FEBRUARY 3-15

Crowds Throng Drill Hall

See the countless attractions.

The Greatest Intellectual Treat

Admission, 25c; children, 15c

Costume Lectures Extra

Go and See Full-Sized Tabernacle Model in Cathedral Schoolroom

Two sessions daily: 3 to 5:30 and 7:30 to 10.

Admission, 10c

On Monday Special Opening Ceremony by
the LORD BISHOP OF COLUMBIA
at 3 p. m.

No Investment in the World Pays Like Good Advertising

BY GOOD WE MEAN WELL WRITTEN AND AT-
TRACTIVELY DISPLAYED. IF YOUR ADVERTISE-
MENTS ARE NOT BRINGING SATISFACTORY
RESULTS, CONSULT US IMMEDIATELY.

Prompt Attention to Multigraph Work
Circular Letters Cloth Signs
Show Cards Window Dressing

For a nominal sum we are prepared to manage your advertising campaign.

NEWTON ADVERTISING AGENCY WESTERN ART CO.
SUITE 403 TIMES BLDG. VICTORIA, B. C. TELEPHONE 1918.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

BOTHA SUCCEEDS IN FORMING MINISTRY

Union of South Africa Recon-
structed—Free State Repre-
sentative May Resign His
Seat in Parliament.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 8.—General Botha has succeeded in reconstructing his Ministry for the Union of South Africa. General Hertzog, of course, is no longer a member of it, as his policy in a nutshell is "South Africa for the South Africans." Mr. Fischer, the other Free State representative in the original Botha administration, is counted to join the new one after a week of consideration. Today there is a rumor that he has already found his position impossible and intends to resign not only his place in the Cabinet but also his seat in Parliament. However that may be, he is at the moment back in his post as Minister of the Interior and of Lands. The two portfolios which General Hertzog held, those of Justice and Native Affairs, have gone to Mr. Sauer.

The Prime Minister himself takes again the Ministry of Agriculture, which he resigned to Mr. Sauer during the last ministerial crisis. Colonel Leuchars, who represented Natal in the last Ministry, and whose resignation forced on the late situation, has refused to return to office, and has been succeeded by Sir Thomas Watt, member for one of the Natal constituencies, who becomes Minister for Public Works and for Posts and Telegraphs. The latter portfolio was held by Sir David Graaff, who remains in the Ministry, but now holds no definite office.

The full list of the new Ministry is as follows: General Botha, Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture; General Smuts, Minister for Finance and Defence; Mr. Sauer, Minister for Justice and Native Affairs; Mr. Burton, Minister for Railways and Harbors; Mr. Fischer, Minister for the Interior and Lands; Mr. Malan, Minister for Education and Mines; Sir Thomas Watt, Minister for Posts and Public Works; Sir D. Graaff, Minister without portfolio.

Events Are Summarized.

Summarizing the events which led to the crisis, it may be said that the most important point which emerged from all that happened was the definite breaking up of the racial combination of the Dutch-speaking people of South Africa for political purposes, which has been for years the basis of South African politics. The week which has passed since that was written has only served to confirm the impression that the quarrel between General Botha and General Hertzog is a serious quarrel on a point regarded by both as being of vital importance. There can be no doubt that the followers of General Hertzog are determined to do their utmost to make him the hero of the cause of true Afrikanerdom. There is talk of a monster demonstration in his favor at the foot of the statue of Paul Kruger in Pretoria.

The evil that men do lives after them; The good is oft interred with their bones.

It is seldom that life offers so signal an illustration of the truth of that saying as such a demonstration would be. "It is as the true successor of Paul Kruger, the real inheritor of the gospel of Krugerism—the doctrine of South Africa for the Dutch and ostracism of any non-Dutch foreigner who may settle in the land—that General Hertzog is being praised and lionized by his supporters. Between him and General Botha on this issue there is direct and uncompromising disagreement, just as in the supporters of General Botha against the domination of the Kruger doctrine in the Transvaal.

Difference Is Shown

The difference is clearly shown in the statements which have been issued both by General Hertzog and by the Prime Minister as to the facts which led to the resignation of the latter and to the reconstruction of the Ministry without the former. In his statement, General Hertzog declares that when he heard from the Prime Minister that Colonel Leuchars had resigned because of what he had said on the Imperial question, he explained to Colonel Leuchars that all that at these words had meant was that "the interests of South Africa should take preference over those of the Empire where they were in conflict with each other." The reply of General Botha, contained in a statement officially communicated to the press, effectually disposes of this contention.

"General Hertzog," says the Prime Minister, "has gratuitously and unnecessarily put the question whether the interests of South Africa should take preference over those of the British Empire. This question should not have been put. There is no reason for putting it, nor should any reason therefore arise in the future. The two interests of South Africa are not and need not be in conflict with those of the Empire. The only effect of speeches such as that made by General Hertzog will be to cause doubt as to the real policy of the Government and to create misapprehensions and estrangement between the different sections of South Africa's people and to undo the great work which has been built up in the last four or five years with so much labor and devotion."

Effective Reply Made

That is an effective and able reply to the contention of General Hertzog that Imperialism is a thing to be looked at in this country "from a distance" and that the people have no concern with the Empire unless the Imperial connection can be clearly shown to be for their benefit. There is no doubt that in advancing these views General Hertzog appeals for a considerable section of the Dutch-speaking people of this country. Thus the Dutch press in many districts has during the last week devoted itself to unmeasured laudation of the doctrine enunciated by the late Minister for Justice, and the Dutch

press does not speak in this way without having some claim at least to represent the opinion of the people.

Thus the "Afrikaners" of Graaff-Reinet sent the following telegram to General Hertzog last week: "Having learned with great regret of your exclusion from the new Cabinet, we beg to assure you of our appreciation of what you have done for our language and people, and that you will soon be called to lead the South African people in the fight against false and for South Africa polluting—nationalism and idealism, and feeling that the doctrine expounded by you is the right one and the only one for South Africa. What today is considered your downfall will ultimately prove your triumph. Your exclusion is the more regrettable seeing that it was brought about by the Palensteyn party, and against the will of the same reality of the South African Party and supporters. Continue in your struggle. We will follow you. May you long be spared, and may out of your struggles be raised a people inspired with true South African idealism and nationalism."

Open to Charge

It is thus clear that General Botha, in dismissing General Hertzog, has laid himself open to the charge of being a traitor to the ideals of his people. But it must be confessed that the manner in which the dismissal was carried out was such that it must considerably minimize the credit which an action apparently so bold and so decisive would naturally be expected to obtain for him among the English-speaking people of the country. In the first place, no action would have been taken but for the stand made by Colonel Leuchars as representing the English-speaking people of Natal. This is plain from General Botha's own account of what took place.

"The pointed condemnation by General Hertzog," says General Botha, "of the policy of racial conciliation which the Government defends, when read in conjunction with other utterances by General Hertzog, has been understood to mean that General Hertzog's policy was different from that of the Prime Minister, and that therefore the Government seemed to speak with two voices. In these circumstances it was impossible for me to continue as the leader of the Government, and as General Hertzog proved to be not prepared to resign, nothing else remained for me but to dissolve the Government by my own resignation."

Consistent With Policy

Yet it is a singular fact that the Ministerial press and Ministers themselves had continually declared that the "other utterances of General Hertzog" were entirely consistent with the policy of the Prime Minister. Less than a fortnight before the ministerial crisis both the Prime Minister and Mr. Burton charged the Unionist Party with fostering racialism because its leaders insisted on emphasizing the contradiction between these "other utterances of General Hertzog" as a whole. This charge was made during the Albany election. The huge majority given to the Unionist candidate at that election showed what an English-speaking constituency thought of such a charge. This election, and the stand made by Colonel Leuchars, were the real "stimuli" for the action taken by the Prime Minister. If he had let Colonel Leuchars resign and had allowed General Hertzog to remain in the Cabinet, he would have lost all hope of support in Natal, as the Albany election showed that he had already lost it in the Cape. He would then have been under the domination of the Hertzog faction, discredited and dishonored even among his own people.

General Hertzog says he was aware that the Prime Minister and his other colleagues desired his resignation, but they would not say that this was the case. He himself was convinced that the reason why his resignation was desired was not because of the nature of the views which he had uttered in connection with the Imperial issue, but because he had been indiscreet enough to give public expression to these views.

MUCH LUXURY IN BERLIN

Case in Police Court Results in Revelations as to Wealth of the Wealthy.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Fashionable life in Berlin was amusingly illustrated in the police court, the cause of the prosecution of a man who is being tried on a charge of fraud together with 15 associates. The man, Sattler by name, is accused of having managed a bank with the flighty name of "Mercury," much more to his own profit than to that of his customers. Altogether the trial was rather a weighty matter, for documents put in by the prosecution form a book of no fewer than 3000 pages.

As in most of such cases there was much evidence, and the argument was extremely technical, so that the glad surprise of those less directly concerned can be imagined when suddenly the interrogatory developed into a lesson on how much to spend on clothes if one wishes to put a figure in the "Vanity list" of Berlin.

The questions asked swiftly from bankers' bills to those of the tailor. Sattler admitted that he ordered 22 suits in the course of six months at one of the dressmakers in Berlin, and altogether 25 during this period, with a total cost of £125. In sixteen months 21 pairs of boots were bought, stockings at 18s. a pair, and shirts at 40s. each, 13 being frequently spent on a suit of underwear. Sattler also bought a walking stick with a handle set with 22 diamonds, at a cost of £150. Although he rented three houses at a total of £3200, Sattler frequently stayed at an hotel, paying many pounds a week for a room alone. In twenty months he spent a total of £12,600 including the amounting to £2500 for driving motor cars at excessive speed.

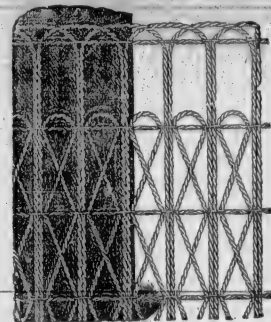
Apparently Sattler is one of the victims of the Anichmanian crisis, for one of the shops most frequently mentioned in the course of the interrogatory was named "The Gentleman." The whole case was a remarkable illustration of the newer life of Berlin, which has now nothing to learn from Paris or New York in the matter of high speculation.

Autos for hire, day and night. Night phone 108, day phone 4478.

"GET IT RIGHT—GET IT HERE"

Wire Fencing and Gates

Best qualities only, such as **ELWOOD**



Wire
Fencing
and
Gates

Ornamental
Fencing
and
Gates

Builders' Supplies of All Description

WE HAVE ALSO WATER TANKS AND PUMPS. WATER SYSTEMS INSTALLED.

HICKMAN-TYE HARDWARE, CO., LIMITED

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

544-546 Yates Street.

Store Phone 59. Office Phone 243

"Try-New-Life"

Restored health is the most acceptable thing in the world.

If any member of your family is sick, or suffering, or weak in any part of the body, get him a "Try-New-Life" instrument. Every time he stops a pain, or soothes away a headache, or quiets an unstrung nerve, he will remember you and appreciate your thoughtfulness.

"TRY-NEW-LIFE"

Quickly relieves Headache, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Constipation, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Muscles, Nervousness, Deafness, Pains or Weakness, Varicose Veins, Congested Circulation, Asthma, Bronchitis and numerous other ills.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
OUR TRIAL TREAT-
MENTS. THE TEST IS
ABSOLUTELY FREE.

MACHINES MAY BE
BOUGHT ON EASY
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
IF YOU SO DESIRE.

721 Yates St.

Phone 4618

Home
Builders

DIRECT TO

YOU

British Canadian Home Builders, Limited, will build for you on easy terms if you have a lot half paid for. Let us explain our plan.

INVESTMENT

Some five hundred shareholders are participating in the profits of this Company. Last year's dividend was 10 per cent. From all appearances this year's will be 12½ per cent. Shares may be purchased at \$1.25 each; one-third cash, balance six and twelve months. Send for prospectus.

"The Original Home Builders"

Phone
1030

Authorized Capital, \$500,000

ERNEST KENNEDY
London Office, 2, Finsbury

PROPERTY FOR SALE (Cont'd)

GOULD CLOVERDALE lot, \$400, GRASSY TERRACE
 HWY. Rowe, 521 Springfield Rd.

GORGE. Portage av., 55X120, \$1,000.
portal Realty Co., 545 Bastion st.

GIRARD BLVD. - Corner Cook and Bu
126, \$500; one-third cash, \$150;
street, 40x125, 11500; one-third cash,
balance over 2 years. Summa street 60x
140, \$2100, one-third cash, Fifth
close to Hillview, 126x136, \$1500; one
cash. Primeco Investment Co. suc
to Williamson & Hornell, 806 Yates

GRANDES HARBOR - 102 acres,
cleared, 60 blashed, 7-roomed co
barn 60x30, and stock included, \$
easy terms. Apply Raymond Smith,

GARDEN CITY—OUR FINEST GLEAM

G \$650 and \$700, only 1100 cash, b
over 2 years. P. G. Porteous, 707 1/2
St. Paul.

G RAFTON Street, Equinimal, near
G beautiful lot 56x125, \$1250; one
cash; street paved. P. G. Box 311.

G LASGOW Street, near Tolmie A
lot 56x182, \$1400; 50x182,
leaving on back one-quarter cash, 5
City Suburban Realty Co., 502 H
Bone Bldg.

H AULTAIN ST.—One block from
rice, high level lot; no rock;
\$1,600; 12x12 balance 6x12, 4 1/2 m
Bunnatt & Co., 229 Pemberton bldg.
229.

HILLSIDE---Near Quadra, lot 68, b

HIGHLY improved farm - White Ranch, Keating, splendid soil, good water, 35 acres, 21 under cultivation, balance in pasture; 500 apple trees, 100 cherry trees, 5 to 8 years old; 1½ acres strawberries; half acre in raspberries.

quantity loganberries, currants, etc.;
house with cement basement, bath w

and cold water; pretty 3-room cottage
jobbing, large and numerous outdoor
barns, 200 head of cattle, 100 horses
wired-in runs; plentiful supply of good
from two wells; horse, buggy, heavy
two light wagons, cow, huffer and all
easy farm implements; 230 head of pos-
soultry, chiefly white Leghorns; all
day, 1000 lbs. of milk; 1000 lbs. of butter
Station, store, post office and public
phones; creek runs through property;
ed on the west by the V. & S. R. R.
on the east by the Spanish Road; a
concrete pump, 1000 lbs. of milk, \$525.
1 and 3 years at 7 per cent in
written, Cameron Investment & S.
Co., Ltd., phone 3180, 618 Tronche A.

HARRIET ROAD, near Regina, 50x
truck; a cheap buy. \$200. Low

ler & Bayly, 207 Central Bldg.

I AM the owner of ten acre tract in townsite of Port Angeles, residing in all parts of the city, tide lands and additional lots. I wish to dispose of one-third of my holdings in the next days, if you mean business will make terms right. Write to or call of Larkin, Port Angeles, Wash. Residing 11th and Lincoln streets. Phone R-3531.

I AM hard up and will sell 40 acres on Saanich on the 7-mille circle for \$3000. Phone R3531.

I DEAL subdivision, 14 acres, bulded 7-mille circle; all cleared, with hawks and maples; one of the prettiest in Victoria, with city water. W. Lo Maywood P. O. Douglas 46.

LARGE lot on Hampshire Rd., lane
and rear; only \$2360; \$400 ca.

LARGE lot in Hollywood Park of
cor. size 60x250; price \$2500, easy
Local Land Co., 214 Jones bldg.,
phone 4739.

LAKE waterfrontage, eight miles
Victoria, close railway; ten
cabins, chicken houses, hog pens; 3
acre; terms. Apply 12 to 1, Haynes
731 1-2 Port street.

LAMPERT St.—Esquimalt: one
choice building lots on this
residence street: size 52x140
quarter cash, balance arranged; over
Q. Box 1378.

LANGFORD Lake waterfrontage

14 acres, with nice easy slope to beach; main road to Goldstream

LAND! Land! Land! Back to the Luskston Park to the place where is land, not rocks or gravel, but rich loam soil; let us show you land; we have about 1000 acres of our own and you price the land and terms satisfactory. Write Reid & Co., 420-1-2 Pemberton bldg.

LANDEN Avenue, close to Oxford, lots 110; \$2600; one-third cash, 5 months. Clark Realty Co., 721 VYU, phone 471; open evenings.

MICHIGAN Street, near Montrose Ave. lots 120x120; \$16,500; one-third cash.

McKENZIE ST.—50x135; price

Mount terms, R. A. Grimmerd
1921 Government st., room 9, phone

MOUNT STEPHEN Street, lar
high, no rock, \$350.; terms
mille circle, Reid & Greenwood, pho

MITCHELL Street and Cowan
50x120, an Oak Bay corner, fo
Get in quick, Law, Butler & Ba
Central Bldg.

MONTREAL Street, near Ontario
lot \$6000; quarter cash. 1
years, CH & Suburban Realty
Hilben-Bone Bldg.

MOSS ST.—Snap, two hundred be
lot in the block, 50x120 for qu

\$2,300, cash \$860. Apply after 4, 351
Si No agents.

MUSGRAVE Street, lot 47, blk. 5,
\$1,575, \$575 cash. 421 Sayward
29963

MONAGHEY and Central—119 ft
tecey, 23 1/2' Central; price \$5,
cash, balance 6, 12 1/2 months.
& Co. 329 Pemberton bldg.; phone

MERRITT Street, near Highview.
no rock, a really good buy for
Law, Butler & Hay, 207 Central

NEAR END of Douglas st. carl
1 one lot, 50x120 each; price \$10
terms, \$200 cash, balance 6, 12
months. Local Land Co., 214 Jones
East 21, phone 4735.

price \$1,300. A. O. G. Crawford

NORTH PARK Bldg.
NICE lot on Wakefield rd. On
price \$12,500. 1-3 cash. 6, 12,
30 A O G Crawford, 217 Centre

NORTH PARK Street, near Cook
\$2700. \$1500 cash. This is
money-maker for someone. J. R.
Co., Ltd. 612 Fort street, phone 8

NEAR END of Douglas st, carli
on main rd. commanding n
size 61x80. price: \$1200; terms: 1
balance, 6, 12 and 18 months. Loc
no. 214 Jones bldg. Fort st. phone

NIAGARA St.—James Bay; lot
price \$13,000; cash \$5000. W.
Ford & Son, Ltd., 211 Union Bank

NEAR Burnside, on corner Main
Street, 152x116, nice level lot,
block front, Burnside, \$1,000; \$650 of
price very easy, or will sell the block
Hampton Road for \$1,900. \$280 of
price easy. Better see about this.
Linden & Co., a Macgregor Bldg.

OLIVER Street, near to Oak Bay
five lots, \$2,500 each, cash
and 2 years City & Suburban Bldg.
342 Hibben-Brown Bldg.

OAK BAY AV - Kew Gardens
for \$10,000 a block
H. Watson Realty Co.

OAK ST - 100 ft wide
17x100 ft
H. Watson

Stock Markets and Financial News

TRADING LIGHT ON WALL STREET

New York Stock Exchange Has Another Dull Day, With Small Price Movements and Fairly Firm Undertone.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Trading was unusually light when the stock market opened today. Variations in prices from yesterday's close were small and irregular. American Gas gained a point, and C. P. R. 3/4.

Heaviness in Southern Pacific deterred buying of the general list for a time, but afterwards inquiry for the Coppers and Steel gave a better tone to the trading.

The market closed firm. Speculation was lifeless and the stock market dragged tediously. Few opportunities were presented for profitable trading, and most traders found little to do. Amalgamated was the only specialty that moved as much as a point.

Reports that some of the large eastern trunk lines was preparing for a strike owing to the delay in adjusting differences with the firemen on the eastern railways, restricted dealings in the stocks of these roads.

The market maintained a firm tone throughout the session, and such small changes as occurred were generally in the shape of an advance.

Bonds were irregular.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Amalg. Copper	72 1/2
Amalg. Silver	72 1/2
Amalg. Gold	72 1/2
Amalg. Iron	72 1/2
Amalg. Steel	72 1/2
Amalg. Coal	72 1/2
Amalg. Oil	72 1/2
Amalg. Gas	72 1/2
Amalg. Electric	72 1/2
Amalg. Water	72 1/2
Amalg. Paper	72 1/2
Amalg. Textile	72 1/2
Amalg. Lumber	72 1/2
Amalg. Shipbuilding	72 1/2
Amalg. Machinery	72 1/2
Amalg. Chemical	72 1/2
Amalg. Pharmaceutical	72 1/2
Amalg. Food	72 1/2
Amalg. Clothing	72 1/2
Amalg. Miscellaneous	72 1/2

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Amalg. Copper	72 1/2
Amalg. Silver	72 1/2
Amalg. Gold	72 1/2
Amalg. Iron	72 1/2
Amalg. Steel	72 1/2
Amalg. Coal	72 1/2
Amalg. Oil	72 1/2
Amalg. Gas	72 1/2
Amalg. Electric	72 1/2
Amalg. Water	72 1/2
Amalg. Paper	72 1/2
Amalg. Textile	72 1/2
Amalg. Lumber	72 1/2
Amalg. Shipbuilding	72 1/2
Amalg. Machinery	72 1/2
Amalg. Chemical	72 1/2
Amalg. Pharmaceutical	72 1/2
Amalg. Food	72 1/2
Amalg. Clothing	72 1/2
Amalg. Miscellaneous	72 1/2

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Amalg. Copper	72 1/2
Amalg. Silver	72 1/2
Amalg. Gold	72 1/2
Amalg. Iron	72 1/2
Amalg. Steel	72 1/2
Amalg. Coal	72 1/2
Amalg. Oil	72 1/2
Amalg. Gas	72 1/2
Amalg. Electric	72 1/2
Amalg. Water	72 1/2
Amalg. Paper	72 1/2
Amalg. Textile	72 1/2
Amalg. Lumber	72 1/2
Amalg. Shipbuilding	72 1/2
Amalg. Machinery	72 1/2
Amalg. Chemical	72 1/2
Amalg. Pharmaceutical	72 1/2
Amalg. Food	72 1/2
Amalg. Clothing	72 1/2
Amalg. Miscellaneous	72 1/2

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Amalg. Copper	72 1/2
Amalg. Silver	72 1/2
Amalg. Gold	72 1/2
Amalg. Iron	72 1/2
Amalg. Steel	72 1/2
Amalg. Coal	72 1/2
Amalg. Oil	72 1/2
Amalg. Gas	72 1/2
Amalg. Electric	72 1/2
Amalg. Water	72 1/2
Amalg. Paper	72 1/2
Amalg. Textile	72 1/2
Amalg. Lumber	72 1/2
Amalg. Shipbuilding	72 1/2
Amalg. Machinery	72 1/2
Amalg. Chemical	72 1/2
Amalg. Pharmaceutical	72 1/2
Amalg. Food	72 1/2
Amalg. Clothing	72 1/2
Amalg. Miscellaneous	72 1/2

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)	
Amalg. Copper	72 1/2
Amalg. Silver	72 1/2
Amalg. Gold	72 1/2
Amalg. Iron	72 1/2
Amalg. Steel	72 1/2
Amalg. Coal	72 1/2
Amalg. Oil	72 1/2
Amalg. Gas	72 1/2
Amalg. Electric	72 1/2
Amalg. Water	72 1/2
Amalg. Paper	72 1/2
Amalg. Textile	72 1/2
Amalg. Lumber	72 1/2
Amalg. Shipbuilding	72 1/2
Amalg. Machinery	72 1/2
Amalg. Chemical	72 1/2
Amalg. Pharmaceutical	72 1/2
Amalg. Food	72 1/2
Amalg. Clothing	72 1/2
Amalg. Miscellaneous	72 1/2

EDUCATIONAL REFORM WILL BE COLOSSAL

Lord Haldane Describes Task Which is Proposed to be Undertaken in England—In Chaotic State.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A colossal undertaking was how Lord Haldane described the task of reforming the educational system of this country in the course of a speech to the Manchester Reform Club, in which he foreboded the policy of the Government in this direction. "The Government had decided," he said, and he was not speaking casually or with any light sense of responsibility, but after consultation with the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Pease, that education was the next and most urgent of the great social problems they had to take up.

The state of education in this country, elementary, secondary, and higher, was chaotic, and he would point out that the time had come when a step forward must be taken, and on no small scale.

As a nation England had never been sufficiently interested in education to set up its own system, and he pointed out that the fact that the leaders themselves had not thrown themselves into education sufficiently to stir up the nation. Now was the time for the leaders to make an effort, and that was what the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought.

How was it to be done? He did not want them to be under any illusion. It was a tremendous question which they had before them. It was a costly question, and he would point out that the expenditure was productive expenditure. In looking at the balance sheet in this matter they must not look only at the debit items.

Sacrifice Well Made
The cost of education on a great scale, even though it involved a great sacrifice, was a sacrifice well made. The country had prospered exceedingly, they had made money, while the rest of the world had not. They had improved their financial system, and under the improved plan they could contemplate productive expenditure without alarm. In their work for education they had an interesting subject.

One thing was certain—what was about to be done for the coming generation must not be done at the expense of the taxpayer. In Scotland there was a university, and a quarter million of the population in England a university to three and a half millions. Some remedy for this must surely be found. A national system of education must be made more elementary, secondary, or tertiary, but it must be one entire whole, and it must start from the child that must be fit to receive the education. A great step forward in that direction had been made. They had made money, but they had not made provision by which children might have chances of becoming University students, the bulk of them would not get beyond the elementary stage. They had made money, but they had not made provision by which children might have chances of becoming University students, the bulk of them would not get beyond the elementary stage.

They must do something substantial in the way of making the teaching profession more popular. As for the religious question, he found that where there was less interest in education there was a solution was found for the religious question.

He was not, Lord Haldane continued, speaking in the air on the question. They had made money, but they had not made provision by which children might have chances of becoming University students, the bulk of them would not get beyond the elementary stage. They had made money, but they had not made provision by which children might have chances of becoming University students, the bulk of them would not get beyond the elementary stage.

Colossal Undertaking
If the country would back the Liberal party he saw no reason to despair of their accomplishing rapidly such a reform in their educational system as should put them at least on a level with any other country in the world. The Government, he believed, still enjoyed the confidence of the country. They were about to put their hands to a colossal undertaking, and they quite appreciated the fact that their task was of enormous importance.

Lord Haldane, in the course of his speech, also announced other items on what was a far-reaching programme of legislation. Schemes of revolution of government had been proposed, and he pointed out that as part of the programme, and another feature was the reform of the Second Chamber. This he intimated, would be on lines that will make it a second mirror of opinion of the country for the time being, and he pointed out that a deliberating and deciding in consultation with the House of Commons, of checking hasty decisions, but the foundations on which the ultimate decisions must rest.

Lord Haldane said it was one of the great questions of the future, and one which required a great deal of treatment and caution. At present they were in a state of inquiry. His hearers need pay no attention to newspaper rumors which said that the Government was beyond the stage of inquiry, and that there was conflict between the members of the Government. There was no conflict. They were studying the question, and when they had collected sufficient material they would be able to make some suggestion. That moment had not yet arrived.

Promised Academic Mushrooms
One of the Opposition newspapers tackles the government education scheme in this way. "An extension of the commercial university, to borrow a convenient but not elegant term, is foreboded. We are promised a growth of academic mushrooms. Brighton, Reading, Nottingham, South-

ampton and Sunderland are potential University centres. These towns possess colleges on which the angel wings of a University are already mounting. "Whether it is wise to create Universities in multitude up and down the land is another question. The success of the venture at Birmingham is by no means unqualified. Liberal education is so subordinated to the requirements of the market-place, as is seen when a degree in brewing is contemplated."

The Victoria University, of which Manchester is justly proud, has made a brave struggle, late of part of its resources. The ideal has been that technical training takes best root in a mind enriched and enlarged by an arts course.

Professor Gilbert Murray has pointed out the difference between the United States academic curriculum, when the first need was merchants and engineers, and that prevailing now, when fuller and deeper scholarship is being sought after. The difference is roughly that between Leeds and Oxford. Before the Government took its first great scheme of University building it is necessary to decide whether ancient or modern is the better adapted, not merely for our immediate needs, but for the ultimate responsibility of an Imperial race.

Scheme Will Be Controversial
The Archbishop of Canterbury, speaking on the question, said he had read various newspaper comments, and he had seen the implication that the scheme foreboded must not only be necessarily controversial from first to last, but that among its certain opponents must be reckoned the body of opinion which they as English Churchmen represented. In his judgement, nothing could be more misleading. That some of the English Churchmen might be of opinion that a large scheme of University building it is necessary to decide whether ancient or modern is the better adapted, not merely for our immediate needs, but for the ultimate responsibility of an Imperial race.

Notice to Builders
Tenders will be received by the undersigned, on behalf of the Board of Education, for the construction of a new school building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice to Contractors
Sealed tenders, superscribed "Tender for Normal School, Victoria," will be received by the Honorable the Minister of Public Works up to 12 o'clock on Monday, 11th February, 1913, for the construction and completion of a Normal School building, to be known as the "Victoria School," in the City of Victoria, B. C. The plans and specifications are to be seen at the office of the architect, W. T. White, Esq., at the Victoria School Building, Victoria, B. C. The tenders must be submitted by 4 p.m. on Monday, 11th February, 1913. The Board of Education reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders.

Notice
Competitive plans are wanted by the Esquimalt School Board for the addition of two wings and an assembly hall to the present school on Lamson Street. The plans to duplicate the present classroom accommodation and to include plans and specifications and estimated cost to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Esquimalt School Board, Box 35, Thoburn P.O., Esquimalt, not later than Thursday, February 13.

Notice
In the Matter of the Estate of Robert Anderson, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of Robert Anderson, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Notice to Creditors
In the Matter of the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the above estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness forthwith to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of February, A. D. 1913. Dated this 8th day of February, A. D. 1913. THORNTON FELL, Solicitor for the Estate of James Boyd, late of the City of Victoria, B. C., deceased.

Granite Street

Well built six-roomed bungalow, very modern convenience; lot 50 x 208 to lane; just the place you want.

PRICE \$7,000
Terms arranged.

Western Dominion Land & Investment Co., Ltd.

Corner Fort and Broad Phone 2470-2471

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

Members of the Board of Trade, Victoria Stock Exchange.

103-106 Pemberton Bldg., Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

C. P. R. RIGHTS BOUGHT AND SOLD

Private Wires to Chicago, New York, Boston and Montreal

Union Bank of Canada

Established 1862

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000.00

Reserve Fund \$3,000,000.00

293 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS AT ALL BRANCHES

BRITISH COLUMBIA BRANCHES

Victoria, Vancouver (seven branches), New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Nanaimo, West Hazelton, Telkwa and Vernon.

A Branch of the Bank has been established at 51 Threadneedle Street, London, England, where Letters of Credit, and Drafts payable at all important points in Canada and the United States can be purchased, and Money Transfers by cable or by letter can be arranged.

Clients of the Bank, when in London, are invited to visit the branch. Information will be furnished on all Canadian business matters.

A. E. CHRISTIE, Manager Victoria Branch

Messrs. Stewart Williams & Co.

Daily instructed, will hold their usual

Weekly Sale this week on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

(instead of Wednesday, on account of the

Live Stock Market being closed on

Thursday), at 2 o'clock, when they will

dispose of a quantity of

Household Furniture

And 15 Dozen Flowering Plants, including

Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

will hold their usual

Weekly Sale this week on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11

(instead of Wednesday, on account of the

Live Stock Market being closed on

Thursday), at 2 o'clock, when they will

dispose of a quantity of

Household Furniture

And 15 Dozen Flowering Plants, including

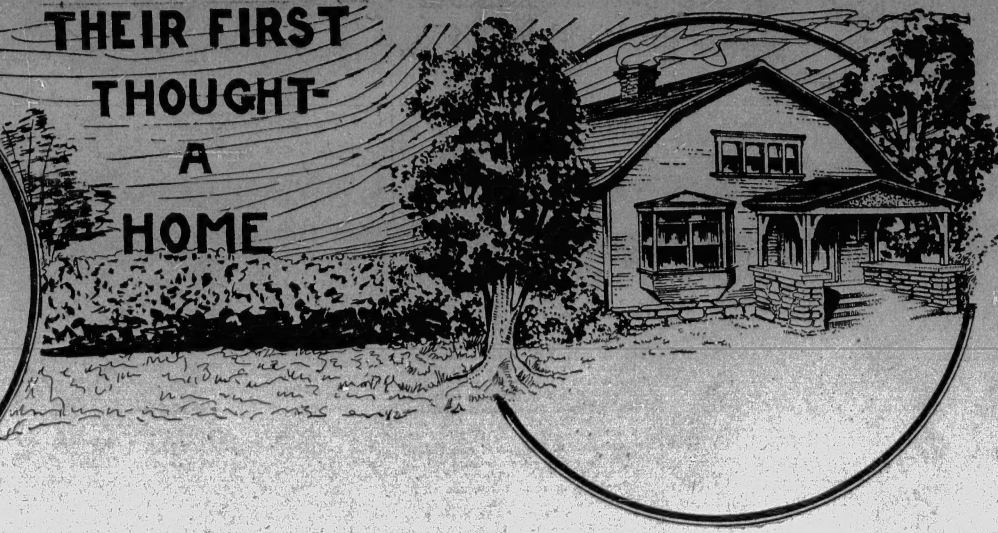
Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus.

The Auctioneer Stewart Williams

will hold their usual



THEIR FIRST THOUGHT— A HOME



If you get married this Spring, you simply can't afford to do any house furnishing without first seeing us. How much does it cost to furnish a home? That's the question, and our answer is: "Very little, if you know where to buy and how to buy." Certainly we will say buy here. We'll teach you how, and it will be a lesson in economy.



New Dressers, Chiffoniers and Bedroom Sets

Embodying many new designs and finishes. Every number is truly a thing of beauty, and those who are contemplating replacing their bedroom sets with attractive pieces should not fail to come in and look these over. Do so at once.

Genuine Tuna Mahogany Dresser, top 24 x 28, beveled glass 30 x 40	\$105.00
Chiffonier to match	\$90.00
Somnoe to match	\$30.00
Bedroom Chair, with cane seat, to match, at	\$18.00
Bedroom Rocker, with cane seat, to match, at	\$20.00
Bedstead, full size, to match	\$75.00
Dressing Table, to match	\$70.00

Above set in the Sheraton design.

Among other arrivals are some lovely White Enamel Bedroom Sets, including Bathroom Stools at \$3.00, and White Enamel Bedroom Chairs at \$2.50, and Rocker \$3.00—all having cane seats.

Red Gum Bedroom Sets

If you are looking for good substantial furniture of a fine and rich appearance at a moderate price, you should take the elevator to our Fourth Floor and look over our new arrivals in this line.

Princess Dressers, red gum wood, natural finish	\$33.50
Chiffonier to match	\$32.50
Washstand to match	\$10.00
Dressing Table to match	\$20.00
Red Gum Wood, Natural Finish, Suite of Five Pieces, square posted bed, dresser, dressing table, chiffonier and somnoe. Per suite	\$130.00
Red Gum Wood, natural Finish, Suite of Five Pieces, in Colonial design, bed, dresser, chiffonier, dressing table and somnoe	\$170.00

OFFICE FURNITURE Reflects Prosperity as "Clothes Make the Man"

It is a detriment to your business to have your office furnished with inferior-looking furniture. Display only the best; it will give forth signs of prosperity; it will instill confidence in those with whom you have business dealings. We can show you a line of Roll-Top, Flat-Top Desks, Office Tables, Typewriter Desks, Office Chairs that is without a doubt unequaled in Victoria. Here are a few office furniture prices selected at random:

Roll-Top Desks, in mahogany, oak; golden, Early English and fumed finishes. Prices up from	\$50.00
Flat-Top Desks in mahogany, oak; golden, Early English and fumed finishes. Prices up from	\$35.00
Quartered Oak, Golden Finish Office Table; size 33 x 54; 2 drawers	\$27.00
Roll-Top Desk, in elm, golden finish	\$33.50
Typewriter Chair, golden finished oak; adjustable back, revolving seat	\$7.50
Typewriter Chair, cane seat, adjustable and leather-padded back; Early English and golden oak finishes	\$8.00
Typewriter Chair, upholstered leather seat and back	\$10.00
Office Revolving Chairs, golden and Early English oak finishes, as low as	\$6.50



Reversible Rugs for Bedside or Hearth

Thirty by sixty inches. They are just the thing to save your fine rugs by placing them in spots where the wear is greatest. There are many beautiful and exquisite designs, and you can buy them with the assurance that they will give long wear. . . . \$1.75

We are also showing an unusually fine line of French Wilton Rugs in a great variety of designs, size 27 inches by 60 inches. Also very practical for use as hearth and bedside rugs . . . \$4.00

The New Way to Cook

You no longer have to go on day after day cooking and serving in the same old way.

Give a casserole dinner in Guernsey Earthenware.

Say, for instance, soup cooked and served in petite marmites; then a steak en casserole with potatoes au gratin; and end with a custard cooked in those dainty Guernsey custard cups—and coffee served piping hot from a Guernsey coffee pot.

This is but one of the hundreds of pleasing little dinners that will be different—distinctive.

Guernsey Earthenware itself is inexpensive—and the many ways it can be used to appetizingly and attractively utilize the "left-overs" will appeal instantly to every housewife.

Learn now about this new way to cook. Come in and see Guernsey in all shapes from the custard cups to the family casserole.

THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY

Victoria's Popular
Home Furnishers

Weiler Bros., Ltd.

Victoria's Popular
Home Furnishers